

17 N. Y. Areas Reach Goal In Campaign for 'Worker' Subs

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CP Urges All-Out Support in Last Lap of Sub Drive

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued the following address to all Party members and Communist organizations in the state, and requested it be read at all club and section meetings:

The Worker campaign for 18,000 subscriptions in New York State enters its final week far short of its goal.

As of Sunday night, there were about 12,500 subs of all kinds obtained in the state. This is already above the original 10,000 figure set when the drive opened, and indicates the possibilities for spreading the circulation of this champion of peace, civil rights and the economic welfare of the working class.

But with only 1,500 subs obtained last week, the low point in the campaign, it is clear that special measures will be needed to reach the present goal.

It is our belief that the Communists in our state, with proper organization and purpose, can help put this campaign across this final week.

We are requesting every Party member, club, section and county to go all-out, starting today, in a one-week drive to see that this is done.

There is no more effective way to give the reactionary war-makers a stiff jolt.

A very large proportion of our membership has not, as yet, taken part in this highly-important campaign. We ask that every single one of these members obtain at least one sub from a friend, relative, shopmate, neighbor, fellow-worker in an organization, or through a door-to-door canvass. This is the very least that can be done, and will spell success.

For those who have already participated, we ask a final added effort to help put the campaign across.

All sections and clubs of the Party are requested to organize themselves for an intensive drive through the week, with club goals and nightly check-up of club chairmen by section staffs. It must be a full week's campaign, in which the mobilization on Sunday, William Z. Foster's birthday, will be the culminating high point of the campaign.

The Worker this Sunday will be a special Foster edition which will pay tribute to this heroic American labor figure who is national chairman of our Party and one of the world's leading Marxists.

We urge all sections, but especially those in industry, to make full use of this edition both to end the Worker's sub campaign in record fashion and to bring to the people the contributions made to the American working class by Foster.



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MURPHY HONORS COPS WHO KILLED NEGRO VET

— See story page 5, editorial page 2 —

Watchers at the Gates Of Forstmann Wool Mill

By Mel Fiske

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 19.—They sat around tables in the corner restaurant, bunched near the windows so they could watch the gate at the Forstmann woolen mill.

"My feet are numb," the young picket captain said. "After 10 hours around that gate, they should be," he added with a grin. "And this coffee," holding up a cup, "is coming out of my ears."

"What gets me is the price, not the coffee," a tall picket drawled. "Ten cents is too much. We ought to do something about that, Johnny," he said, turning to the picket captain.

"We could get some from the company," Johnny replied. "They offered to give us some, but we turned them down. They can't buy us with coffee."

The taller, older picket hunched over in his hard chair. "I got an idea. Why don't I try to get some coffee and milk from the groceries."

Johnny pushed his felt hat back. "Sure, it's worth a try. I'll go with you later. I have to wait for relief. Come back here and let me know how you make out, Jake."

Jake buttoned his canvas sheepskin-lined coat. Johnny finished his coffee and joked with three young women who reported for picket duty.

"Where's the picket line?" one of the women asked with a laugh.

"Right here, for a while," Johnny replied. "We're watching the gate, and no one will get in, don't worry." He tossed her a pad. "Here, sign up for regular picket duty."

Jake rushed through the restaurant door. "I got a coffee pot from the hardware store, and the gin-mill down the street is going to let us use their stove," he boomed. "All we need now is coffee."

He turned toward the door as it opened. "Hi, Phil," he said to the newcomer. Johnny nodded to Phil. "You're going to stay here the rest of the night?" he asked. Unbuttoning his heavy coat, Phil listened gravely as Johnny passed on his picketing orders.

Outside, Jake and Johnny conferred over the grocery stores they could visit. Johnny's car wound around the quiet streets of Garfield, separated from Passaic by the Passaic River.

"We gotta set up a committee to do this for the rest of the strike, Jake," Johnny suggested. "We're going to need a lot of coffee. This is going to be a long one."

He unbuttoned his coat. "Let me warm up. Then I'll go out again." He leaned back in his chair and listened to the talk.

"I don't think the company will try to run any scabs into the mill this time," he offered, breaking into the discussion. "They can't run

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General, Senators Debate A-Bomb War Plan

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Wool Pickets Solid as Mills Refuse Talks

By George Morris

Fortified by the government's wage freeze and interest only in a price hike, the woolen manufacturers yesterday refused even to talk to the CIO Textile Workers Union of

Strikers Picket Unorganized Hird Wool Mill

Special to the Daily Worker

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 19.—Striking woolen workers sought today to bring 1,400 unorganized woolen workers in the Samuel Hird Co. mills out in the nationwide walk-out. The 10,500 strikers sent pickets to Hird's two plants, and many Hird workers turned away from the gate.

Several hundred other pickets lined up around the gates of the three major mills, Forstmann, Botanny and New Jersey Worsted, which were closed completely Friday in the nationwide woolen strike.

At a meeting of more than 1,000 Forstmann strikers yesterday, round-the-clock mass picketing was supported, and demands for 15 cents an hour increase, plus pensions, were reaffirmed.

CIO Textile Workers Union state director, Charles Serrano, advised the workers to settle down for a long strike.

Shipyard Union Reach Accord at Bethlehem

Bethlehem Steel and representatives of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers reached an agreement on wages but the problem now is to get it approved by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The pact, covering 17,000 shipbuilding workers granting 18½ cents to 23 cents an hour, the latter for standard first class mechanics, came as the union set a strike for March 1. Typical of the sentiment of the workers was the 1,039 to 65 vote for a strike at the Baltimore Sparrows Point yards.

The workers asked for a raise of 43 cents.

America as the union's members continued to picket at the gates of 160 struck mills. Lines are solid along the entire seven-state front.

The mill owners, led by the American Woolen Co., kingpin of the industry, are satisfied with the wage formula voted by the employer and government representatives of the Wage Stabilization Board under which workers are limited to a raise of 10 percent since Jan. 15, 1950—more than 13 months ago.

The 12 cents granted the woolen workers last October, bringing average earnings to only \$1.42 an hour, they consider about takes care of wages "for good" under the WSB formula.

PLAN PRICE PARLEY

On the other hand, leaders of the industry are reported scheduled to meet with war production officials tomorrow to discuss prices. The woolen industry has been actually on "strike" and has refused orders, the union charges, until the price issue is settled in its favor.

Among the proposals to be considered by "stabilizers" is either a substantial price hike for the woolen manufacturers or a plan under which the government would subsidize them by purchasing wool from Australia and other countries and selling it at a loss to the mill owners here.

Union officials are hopeful that when the price situation is settled the companies would get into negotiations in earnest. But it is also acknowledged that two hurdles would remain: the willingness of the companies to "violate" the wage freeze formula and grant a substantial raise, and then the willingness of the WSB to approve a raise that goes beyond the 10 percent limit.

PICKETING VITAL

In any case, rank and file workers in some of the struck mill towns are beginning to see that in the final analysis the solidarity and spirit will decide whether or not the wage freeze can be cracked.

A letdown or relegation of strike activity by "token" pickets, militants among the woolen workers point out, would be considered as a sign by the manufacturers that workers will take "anything."

One tactic that some mill owners have not counted on—especially the unorganized—is the movement beginning among Pas-

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The Case Is Not Closed!

An Editorial

THE GRAND JURY in New York gave to the killers of the Negro ex-GI, John Derrick, the alibi they needed.

"He pulled a gun," smirked the cops. And the Grand Jury obliged with a let-'em-go-free verdict. District Attorney Frank S. Hogan swiftly brought the case to an end.

The Negro youth is dead and buried, riddled with police bullets.

The two cops got honorary citations yesterday from Police Commissioner Murphy.

In the South, the killers of Negroes say "rape." Here they fancy it up a bit. They say, "He pulled a gun," or he looked like he was going to pull a gun, or some such bilge which no one believes.

It is all one pattern.

It is an official pattern, from the cities, to the states, to the federal government itself.

This pattern says that "white supremacy" must be maintained by blood and death. It says that Negroes must be killed at regular intervals

to produce a proper "respect" for the "white supremacy" system.

When President Truman would not lift a finger to stop the savage legal murders of the seven Martinsville, Va., Negroes, he was showing his complicity in this systematic, official violence.

When the city police chief honors the two cops right after their "exoneration" in the cold-blooded shooting of the Negro youth in the streets of Harlem, he is doing the same.

When Chief Justice Vinson of the Supreme Court voiced his horror at the New York student who advocated Negro rights, he was taking his place in that system of barbarous oppression of an entire nation within our borders—the Negro people.

We will not and cannot adjust ourselves to accepting this "open season" on innocent and defenseless Negroes, shot down at the whim of armed police whenever they feel like it.

We urge that the fight to get justice in the Derrick case go on more than ever! We urge that President Truman get letters and wires by the thousands urging him to halt the legal murder of Willie McGee of Mississippi, slated to die March 20!

Chicago Unionists Set Capital Trek Against Truman Pay Freeze

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A large trade union delegation will leave here for Washington on Feb. 27 to demand the decontrol of wages. More unions here today decided to send representatives to the capital, following an appeal by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers for support of their wage demands.

7,000 at Armour Urge Meat Industry Strike

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The big 7,000-man Armour local in Chicago today called on the parent CIO United Packinghouse Workers Union to call an immediate strike in the meat packing industry.

The local's action followed the issuance of the War Stabilization Board "formula" which, in effect, denies the nation's packinghouse workers the wage increase recently granted by the big packers.

Meanwhile, the CIO union and the AFL Meat Cutters heightened their demands for government approval of the new contract signed with the Swift, Armour and Cudahy companies which calls for a 9-cent an hour wage boost plus an average of 2½ cents for inequities. UPWA President Ralph Helstein this week demanded that the government "de-control wages at once."

He stated: "The 10 percent formula worked out by the WSB is

monstrously unfair. It places rigid ceilings on wages while prices continue to rise above record-high levels. In order to have an equitable policy of wages to prices, it is only reasonable for the Economic Stabilizer to de-control wages at once and permit wage earners to bargain fully with their employers."

The packinghouse workers called upon unions here to "make our fight your fight" in an effort to smash the wage freeze. The Wage Stabilization Board is withholding approval of new contracts which provide for an average 11½-cent-an-hour wage increase for workers in the CIO Packinghouse Union and the AFL Meat Cutters.

A meeting of the Chicago Labor Union Committee here tonight is expected to broaden the mobilization in Washington on Feb. 27-28 among the eight affiliated unions.

A three-district conference of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers voted here Saturday to support the mobilization.

The slogan, "Bust the Wage (Continued on Page 9)

Start 'Contempt' Trial Of Emspak, UE Official

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Justice Department opened its drive today to jail 17 victims of the House Un-American Committee, with the prosecution of Julius Emspak, national secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. All 17 are charged with contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions relating to their political beliefs and associations.

Emspak went on trial before Judge F. Dickinson Letts without a jury. The trial is expected to conclude tomorrow.

Defense attorney David Scribner pointed out that under the Fifth Amendment as interpreted

by recent Supreme Court decision, Emspak properly refused to answer the Un-American Committee questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

U. S. Attorney Charles Murray argued that Emspak did not specifically claim his privilege under the Fifth Amendment in reply to every question addressed to him.

If convicted, Emspak is liable to one year in prison and \$1,000 fine.

Musmanno Put on Spot by Expose of Unearned Pay

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19.—The weekend Worker may have saved the taxpayers of Pennsylvania some \$1,250 or more which would otherwise have been paid to Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the chief state witness in the frameup "sedition" trial. The Worker story that the judge was drawing his high judicial salary while he was neglecting his judicial duties was quoted in the Pittsburgh newspapers. The newspapers then came to Musmanno's defense with a report that he intends to return the salary paid him while serving as an anti-Communist witness.

The judge's alleged "intentions" were not published until after the

Worker's expose appeared.

Musmanno, on cross-examination today in the frameup trial, was forced today to admit that the Pennsylvania Supreme Court had denounced last summer's padlocking of Communist Party headquarters as a lawless proceeding. The judge, Michael A. Musmanno, admitted that the local courts had

padlocked the party offices at his request. . . he was running for the lieutenant governorship then on a witchhunting platform.

Musmanno refused at first to answer a question from defense counsel John T. McTernan about the Supreme Court's rebuke at first. Instead he made a slander-

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Pages from a Worker's Life

The Daily Worker is very happy to publish on the occasion of William Z. Foster's 70th birthday anniversary, sections from his autobiographical "Pages from a Worker's Life," one of the best pieces of working-class literature ever published in our country. (See Page 10.) Foster's latest book is An Outline Political History of the Americas. (See Page 6.)

150 Carolinians Ask Talks With China, to End Korea War

HIGH POINT, N. C., Feb. 19.—One hundred and fifty North Carolinians have addressed an "Open Letter" to President Truman urging "our nation's leaders to undertake negotiations with the governments of the world within the framework of a representative United Nations, including the Soviet Union and the new government of China, to secure a speedy end to the Korean war," according to Mrs. Virginia White, acting spokesman for the group.

The letter also calls "upon our government to endorse the appeal of the International Red Cross for an international agreement to outlaw all

atomic and bacteriological weapons, as well as weapons of mass destruction."

Mrs. White said the "Open Letter" was circulated in chain-style fashion during the recent period with citizens from all walks of life signing from over 40 cities and towns within the state. Heading the list of signers are some 25 ministers and educators while the whole listing includes persons active in religious, business, labor, civic and community affairs.

"Time is running out," declared Mrs. White, "there must be more

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Trainmen Are Fined \$75,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen pleaded guilty to contempt charges and was fined \$75,000 today for defying a Federal Court order against recent rail strikes by "sick" switchmen.

The fine was imposed by Federal Judge Edward A. Tamm.

The National Mediation Board met with representatives of the carriers and the four big operating Brotherhoods in another joint negotiating session, but the wage deadlock continued.

General, Senators Debate How to Launch A-Bomb War

Japanese Professors Sign Peace Appeal

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (Telepress).—All professors at Kagawa University, on the southern island of Shikoku, have signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal, according to the Rengo News Agency. The signatures were given in reaction to Truman's atom bomb threat.

A recent union survey shows that almost 85 percent of youth and women employed by the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture favor a peace treaty with all the powers, including the Soviet Union and New China. Over 81 percent of them expressed opposition to rearmament even for "self defense."

Groups to Hit Plan to Send Troops to Europe at Hearing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representatives of the American Peace Crusade, Progressive Party, American Women for Peace, the Maryland Peace Committee and other groups, will speak against the sending of troops to Europe.

Among those appearing will be Dr. Clementina Paolone, of the American Women for Peace, who declared:

"American women everywhere are realizing more and more that peace is our only victory," Dr. Paolone said. "To send an army to Europe today—a continent that in the last war was shattered beyond belief, and in some instances beyond repair—is to turn our backs on the real needs of the people of those lands—and that need is peace, and the fruits of peace."

Trenton 6 Win Right To See Police Docket

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, Feb. 19.—The Trenton Six defense counsel won a three-year battle in Mercer County court today for the right to examine the police docket in the Horner murder case. Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley, at the close of today's pre-trial hear-

ing on a defense subpoena, ordered Police Capt. John A. Gress of the First Police Precinct to allow a defense investigator to go over the precinct docket from Jan. 27 to Feb. 13, 1948. Gress was told by the court also to produce the precinct "blotter" in court tomorrow morning at 10.

The defense, by this decision, will have the names and description of every person arrested by First Precinct policeman for that period.

The present case grows out of

the killing of William Horner, an aged second-hand furniture dealer, on Jan. 27, 1948. The defense has contended since the summer of 1948, when the six Negro defendants were tried, convicted and sentenced to death, that evidence proving their innocence had been suppressed by the prosecution and the police. It was this contention that furnished one of the bases for the New Jersey Supreme Court reversal in 1949 of the original trial.

Defense attorneys George Pellet-

tieri, J. Mercer Burrell and Frank Katzenbach fought bitterly all day to overcome assistant county prosecutor Frank H. Walton's legal roadblock to information necessary to prove their clients' innocence.

14 POLICE REPORTS

Also in answer to subpoena, a total of 14 police reports on the Horner case were brought into court by Walton, detective Donald F. Toft and Deputy Police Chief James A. DiLouie. One of these reports, signed by Detective William Stanley and Toft, the defense claimed, expresses doubt as to the guilt of the defendants.

The judge impounded the 14 documents at the insistence of the defense, after he had denied their motion for the right to examine them.

DiLouie admitted on the stand that there had been an investigation of the Police Department's handling of the Horner case before the trial. One of the 14 documents impounded by the court, he said, contained his report on the investigation.

Police Lt. Elvin K. Sharpe of the Bureau of Identification testified that photo negatives made at the scene of the alleged crime had been cropped to eliminate details which the defense claimed were important. He also said he found no fingerprints of any of the defendants on the objects he had analyzed. The defense won the

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Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The "Great Debate" on foreign policy, which millions of Americans had hoped would ponder the question of peace or war, is being rigged into a cynical discussion on the best techniques for a new mass slaughter.

Today the joint Senate Foreign Relations and House Armed Services Committees' hearing heard Gen. Lawton Collins, Army chief of staff, boast that the Pentagon has a plan to "pulverize" the men, women and children of the Soviet Union's cities. But, Gen. Collins insisted, U.S. ground troops will be needed in Europe until the "pulverizing" can be completed.

In so-called "opposition," Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R-Neb) argued that U.S. troops in West Europe are not needed, because, once war starts, the U.S. can atombomb the cities of the Soviet Union right away.

The "debate" was on Wherry's resolution which says no troops shall be sent to Europe without Congress approval.

Wherry said he wanted to be sure there would be no unnecessary delay, once war starts, in atom-bombing the USSR. He was fearful, he explained, that U.S. use of atomic weapons might be hampered by "prolonged debate" by the allies of the U.S. government as in the case of Korea. He wants no interference either by the United Nations or the North Atlantic Pact Organization (NATO) when the time comes to start dropping bombs, he said.

Gen. Collins said NATO "is not a part of the United Nations." The U. S. need not consult with the United Nations before a-bombing Russian cities, he replied reassuringly to Wherry.

Would the U. S. have to consult with anybody before dropping A-bombs, Wherry demanded.

Gen. Collins did not think so. "Isn't it a correct policy to use the atom bomb to pulverize Soviet industrial plants?" asked Wherry.

Certainly, Collins answered. As soon as a real war starts, he said, the A-bomb will be used.

In that case, Wherry said, he believed the Soviet plants should be "pulverized" before U. S. ground troops are committed to Europe.

"You cannot pulverize Russia

without adequate time," Collins explained. For that reason, he argued, U. S. ground troops will be needed in western Europe to hold bases until the pulverizing can be completed.

It takes time to pulverize a country, said Collins. For instance, after all the tons of bombs the U. S. Air Force dropped on Germany, at the end of world War II Germany's war potential was only 30 percent destroyed, he said.

"Then why not start off with our Air Force pulverizing Russia first before we meet her on the ground?" Wherry persisted.

"Our differences, Senator are merely solely a matter of timing," said Gen. Collins. "Our Air Force will meet the Russians with tremendous impact, without any waiting, while our land armies are fighting."

Following Gen. Collins to the witness chair was Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, and later today Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff was slated to testify.

The whole tone of the Senate hearing is that World War III is inevitable and the "debate" if it may be called that, is merely on the "timing" of atom-bombing Soviet cities.

Even the United Nations was bowed out of the picture in today's hearing.

When the North Atlantic Pact was debated in the Senate in the spring of 1949, Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper recalled, it was presented as "within the purview of the United Nations and all tied up with it."

Sen. Connally angrily replied to Hickenlooper.

"NATO has nothing whatever to do with the United Nations," said Connally. "We can do what we want under NATO. Of course there may be something incidental in the North Atlantic treaty about filing something with the United Nations but they are entirely separate."

Hickenlooper's recollection was

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17 N.Y. Areas Hit Goal In 'Worker' Sub Drive

Seventeen communities in New York City have hit their goals in the campaign for 30,000 Worker subscriptions nationally, as the campaign swung into its final week yesterday.

Campaigners throughout the city obtained some 1,500 subs during the past week, to bring the total for the state to 12,500. Totals for other parts of the country were not yet available yesterday. The state goal is 18,000.

Communities which hit their goals this week included Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brighton, Williamsburgh and the 24th A. D. in Brooklyn; Rego Park in Queens; and Inwood, Chelsea, East Mid-

town and the Olgin section of the Lower East Side in Manhattan.

Goals had been achieved prior to this week in the Bath Beach, Avenue U, 12th A. D., 22nd A. D. and Kings Highway areas of Brooklyn; Maspeth - Ridgewood and the South Shore areas of the Queens-Nassau region; and East Harlem in Manhattan.

Brooklyn's 22nd A. D., with 125 percent of its goal accomplished, was leading the state.

POINT OF ORDER Easy to Answer

By Alan Max

Here is the way our war-mongering newspapers answer Stalin's interview:

"Stalin's interview in Pravda is easily answered. His reply to the first question is clearly propaganda and therefore needs no answer. His reply to the second question we have heard before and therefore needs no answer. His replies to the remaining questions are nothing new and therefore need no answer. Subjected in this way to the light of cold analysis, his entire position is seen to be what it is seen to be and therefore requires no answer."

Bianchi Bill to Kill Rent Hike Introduced

By Michael Singer

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—State Sen. William J. Bianchi R-ALP, of East Harlem, tonight introduced his bill to repeal the McGoldrick rent plan that sets the stage for decontrols, mass evictions and annual rent boosts.

Bianchi declared the rent issue was "still very much alive." He said he would press again for a "stand up and be counted" vote.

"Real rent control can be achieved by passage of this bill and by approval of the first bill introduced by me on Jan. 4 for effective rent control," he added.

Bee Line Drivers Win Wage Increase

LYNBROOK, L. I., Feb. 19.—Over 250 Bee Line bus drivers and maintenance men today asked the Wage Stabilization Board to approve a seven and eight-cent an hour increase they won after an 18-day strike.

Indict Pennsy RR For Manslaughter On 84 Counts

—NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 19.—A Middlesex County Grand Jury returned 84 manslaughter indictments against the Pennsylvania Railroad today, one for each person killed in the Woodbridge, N. J., train wreck.

Assistant County Prosecutor Alex Eber said summons will have to be served on the railroad. He said representatives of the line probably would appear to plead March 2.

Eber has accused the railroad of negligence in not putting up warning signals in the trestle area and has accused it of trying to whitewash itself in attempting to place the blame on the engineer.

Dewey Dictatorship Bill Introduced

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The revised Dewey dictatorship bill, somewhat amended and restricted because of popular pressure, but still dangerous to liberties, was introduced tonight.

East Side Rallies Hit Nazi Arming

More than 1,000 East Siders attended rallies Sunday to protest German rearmament and the freeing of Nazi murderers. The rallies were held continuously from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m., Sunday, at Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St. The Soviet film, "Nuernberg Trials," was shown at three intervals.

Hundreds were turned away for lack of space. At one time, more than 200 waited outside for the film's next showing, including numbers of former inmates of the Nazi horror camps, who showed tattoo marks still on their arms.

Speakers included Joseph Selterman, chairman of the Sixth A. D. South ALP, and Sol Tischler, chairman of the Fourth A.D. South ALP.

A mass delegation to Rep. Arthur D. Klein was planned.



Text of the amendment was released by the co-sponsors of the bill, Assemblyman Frank J. Becker and Sen. Earl W. Bridges. Becker said dates of hearings would be issued tomorrow.

Main changes were:

"Defense effort" is defined to include preparation of U. S. and "allies" for "defense against attack and for conduct of war" and removes other kinds of disasters.

Some of Dewey's civil defense powers are limited to "event of attack," with others limited to a "temporary period."

Dewey, however, is given the right to draft people for civil defense after war is declared, after attack on U. S., or if not enough volunteer.

Powell Asks U. S. Probe of Derrick Case

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell yesterday asked that the U. S. Attorney General and the FBI investigate the killing of Negro veteran John Derrick. Powell said he made the demand before the case "further seriously damages our war effort."

"The shocking news of the grand jury action because of the District Attorney's presentment indicates that Mr. Hogan has made a definite contribution to the cause of Communism," Powell said.

53 Witnesses -- But None Had Ever Seen Trenton 6

By Abner W. Berry

On June 7, 1948, exactly four months after Trenton police had announced their "solutions" to the murder of 73-year-old William Horner, the first trial of the Trenton Six began. The old second-hand furniture dealer had been killed in his North Broad St. store on Jan. 27 by unknown assailants.

The chance arrest on a minor complaint of Collis English, a 23-year-old Negro Navy veteran, Feb. 6, offered the cops their first "break." By the afternoon of the next day they had rounded up five other Negroes, some of whom did not know each other, and then proceeded to force statements from them to fit the police version of the alleged crime. The five were: James Thorpe and John McKenzie, 24; Ralph Cooper, 23; McKinley Forrest, 35, and Horace Wilson, 37.

In court later, the men and their attorneys revealed that beatings, doped water and cigarettes were used to get them to sign "statements."

Under the methodical direction of County Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, every step was taken to guarantee the production of a frame-up drama in Mercer County Court that would end in death for six Negroes.

The local newspapers blazed with sensational front-page stories of the crimes and the suspects. The Trenton Times on Jan. 29 demanded editorially that "the idle electric chair" be brought out of moth balls. A few days before the start of the trial, thousands of copies of the July, 1948, issue of Official Detective, a mystery story monthly, appeared in Trenton with the "solution" of the Horner murder as its main feature. Only someone with access to police files could have written the story, as events during the trial proved.

It was in such an atmosphere that the jury was chosen—nine women and three men, all white. And Volpe, while prosecuting the Trenton Six, also acted as defense attorney for Casa Lido, a local night club prosecuted for breaking the state anti-discrimination law in refusing to serve a Negro.

To hamstring the court-appointed defense attorneys, all police records in the case were, in effect, impounded by Volpe. In doing this the state kept vital evidence out of the hands of the defense—all in the name of justice! And Superior Court Judge Charles P. Hutchinson, who later sentenced the men to death, ruled in the prosecution's favor on this point.

In all, the state called 53 witnesses, all but one of whom could establish only that Horner had been killed and that the men seen either entering or leaving the store about the time of the slaying were not identifiable by them. Only one witness—the late Horner's common-law wife, Elizabeth McGuire—offered to identify the suspects. Excepts for five "statements" which were repudiated by the men in court, this was the one "witness" whose word had to be believed for a guilty verdict.

Under oath Mrs. McGuire admitted that she described the original suspects to detectives as "light-skinned colored men." But the men she identified as the assailants were Collis English and McKinley Forrest. (English was described by a Trenton Negro attorney as "the darkest man in Trenton.")

The witness also admitted that she told officers right after the slaying that the men were around "20." But she pointed out in court Collis English, dark-complexioned and 23, and McKinley Forrest, dark and 35. English, incidentally, looks much older than his actual years.

It was established in court that Forrest could not read or write, but Mrs. McGuire testified that he had signed a \$2.00 receipt. When asked to spell out the name signed to the receipt, she pronounced: "A-M-O-S C-O-U-N-S-E-L."

The third Negro Mrs. McGuire "identified" was Horace Wilson, who was then 37. At that time, according to the employment records of the Dilatash Potato Co., of Robbinsville, N. J., introduced in his behalf, he was at work unloading a car of potatoes.

It was established in open court just how Mrs. McGuire was able to identify the defendants at all. And the method itself deserves the trade mark, "Jersey Justice."

Attorney Frank Katzenbach, representing Forrest, drew Mrs. McGuire's admission that the prosecutor had "refreshed" her memory with pictures after she said identification was not possible.

Q. Well, how many pictures did they show you?

A. It must have been about six.

At the end of the trial on Aug. 6, 1948, the 12 white jurors who had witnessed Volpe's show; who had known from the questions he and his chief assistant, Frank Lawton, had asked about capital punishment, that the death would be satisfied only with answering the Trenton Times' call for the electric chair—these Trentonians brought back a verdict of "guilty."

The judge pronounced the death sentence immediately after defense, polled the jury individually on the verdict. A woman juror fainted; another had to be hospitalized. Most of them, during the next month, had to be "doctored" on, as the local saying has it.

But in the rear of the court room, a Negro woman arose and declared, "Kill me! There's nothing left in this country. You've taken everything we ever had."

There is more to say about Mrs. Bessie English Mitchell, the sister of Collis English, who began immediately to appeal from the court's decision to the people. And there is much more to say about the jury which brought in a "hanging verdict" on the word of one witness who openly admitted being prompted by the state to contradict herself. Mrs. Mitchell has become a public figure. The jury has sought to recede into the shadow to avoid the public spotlight Mrs. Mitchell has helped play upon the case of the "Trenton Six."

'Forward' Editor on Stand As Stoolpigeon Against IWO

Simon Weber, city editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, member of the Workmen's Circle and admitted author of "many" articles attacking the International Workers Order, was put on the stand yesterday in the liquidation proceedings against the IWO. In a des-

perate attempt to deny an allegation that he had received \$50 to kill a story involving violation of kosher laws by a matzoh bakery, Weber accused the N. Y. Board of Rabbis of "taking kickbacks."

Yesterday marked Weber's second appearance as a stoolpigeon, an action which has resulted in protests even among members of

the Social Democratic Workmen's Circle.

Weber, who claimed to have been a teacher in the Jewish children's schools of the IWO in Toledo and Detroit between 1932 and 1935 insisted the curriculum was built around celebrations "which had nothing to do with Jewish tra-

dition." Among these he listed the anniversary of the Paris Commune. He was then forced to admit that the Workmen's Circle was founded by Communards, and that this fact has a prominent place in the recently published history of the organization.

Thaddeus Zygmant, expelled from the Communist Party in 1937, took the stand shortly before adjournment yesterday and was on long enough to become tangled in dates.

Testimony continues today before Judge Henry Clay Greenburg in Room 428 of the County Court Building, Foley Square.

UN NOTES GAINS IN CHINA

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Feb. 19.—The Korean war has raised the prospect of fierce inflation and sagging living standards, the annual United Nations economic report said tonight.

The report noted significant improvement in China's economy, including a reduction in inflation pressure, better supplies of many individual consumption goods, greatly increased food crops, and advances in the railway program.

USSR Gets Note On Big 4 Meet

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—The ambassadors of the United States, Great Britain and France delivered a joint note to Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky proposing a meeting of Big Four deputies in Paris March 5 to prepare a pro-

gram for a formal meeting of Big 4 foreign ministers.

Today's note brought close to its final stage negotiations for a Big Four conference which started Nov. 3 with a Soviet note proposing a meeting on Germany alone.

Daily Worker

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150 Carolinians Ask Talks With China, to End Korea War

HIGH POINT, N. C., Feb. 19.—One hundred and fifty North Carolinians have addressed an "Open Letter" to President Truman urging "our nation's leaders to undertake negotiations with the governments of the world within the framework of a representative United Nations, including the Soviet Union and the new government of China, to secure a speedy end to the Korean war," according to Mrs. Virginia White, acting spokesman for the group.

The letter also calls "upon our government to endorse the appeal of the International Red Cross for an international agreement to outlaw all

atomic and bacteriological weapons, as well as weapons of mass destruction."

Mrs. White said the "Open Letter" was circulated in chain-style fashion during the recent period with citizens from all walks of life signing from over 40 cities and towns within the state. Heading the list of signers are some 25 ministers and educators while the whole listing includes persons active in religious, business, labor, civic and community affairs.

"Time is running out," declared Mrs. White, "there must be more

(Continued on Page 8)

Trainmen Are Fined \$75,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen pleaded guilty to contempt charges and was fined \$75,000 today for defying a Federal Court order against recent rail strikes by "sick" switchmen.

The fine was imposed by Federal Judge Edward A. Tamm.

The National Mediation Board met with representatives of the carriers and the four big operating Brotherhoods in another joint negotiating session, but the wage deadlock continued.

General, Senators Debate How to Launch A-Bomb War

Japanese Professors Sign Peace Appeal

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (Telepress).—All professors at Kagawa University, on the southern island of Shikoku, have signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal, according to the Rengo News Agency. The signatures were given in reaction to Truman's atom bomb threat.

A recent union survey shows that almost 85 percent of youth and women employed by the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture favor a peace treaty with all the powers, including the Soviet Union and New China. Over 81 percent of them expressed opposition to rearmament even for "self defense."

Groups to Hit Plan to Send Troops to Europe at Hearing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representatives of the American Peace Crusade, Progressive Party, American Women for Peace, the Maryland Peace Committee and other groups, will speak against the sending of troops to Europe.

Among those appearing will be Dr. Clementina Paolone, of the American Women for Peace, who declared:

"American women everywhere are realizing more and more that peace is our only victory," Dr. Paolone said. "To send an army to Europe today—a continent that in the last war was shattered beyond belief, and in some instances beyond repair—is to turn our backs on the real needs of the people of those lands—and that need is peace, and the fruits of peace."

Trenton 6 Win Right To See Police Docket

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, Feb. 19.—The Trenton Six defense counsel won a three-year battle in Mercer County court today for the right to examine the police docket in the Horner murder case. Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley, at the close of today's pre-trial hear-

ing on a defense subpoena, ordered Police Capt. John A. Gress of the First Police Precinct to allow a defense investigator to go over the precinct docket from Jan. 27 to Feb. 13, 1948. Gress was told by the court also to produce the precinct "blotter" in court tomorrow morning at 10.

The defense, by this decision, will have the names and description of every person arrested by First Precinct policeman for that period.

The present case grows out of

the killing of William Horner, an aged second-hand furniture dealer, on Jan. 27, 1948. The defense has contended since the summer of 1948, when the six Negro defendants were tried, convicted and sentenced to death, that evidence proving their innocence had been suppressed by the prosecution and the police. It was this contention that furnished one of the bases for the New Jersey Supreme Court reversal in 1949 of the original trial.

Defense attorneys George Pellet-

tieri, J. Mercer Burrell and Frank Katzenbach fought bitterly all day to overcome assistant county prosecutor Frank H. Walton's legal roadblock to information necessary to prove their clients' innocence.

14 POLICE REPORTS

Also in answer to subpoena, a total of 14 police reports on the Horner case were brought into court by Walton, detective Donald F. Toft and Deputy Police Chief James A. DiLouie. One of these reports, signed by Detective William Stanley and Toft, the defense claimed, expresses doubt as to the guilt of the defendants.

The judge impounded the 14 documents at the insistence of the defense, after he had denied their motion for the right to examine them.

DiLouie admitted on the stand that there had been an investigation of the Police Department's handling of the Horner case before the trial. One of the 14 documents impounded by the court, he said, contained his report on the investigation.

Police Lt. Elvin K. Sharpe of the Bureau of Identification testified that photo negatives made at the scene of the alleged crime had been cropped to eliminate details which the defense claimed were important. He also said he found no fingerprints of any of the defendants on the objects he had analyzed. The defense won the

(Continued on Back Page)

17 N. Y. Areas Hit Goal In 'Worker' Sub Drive

Seventeen communities in New York City have hit their goals in the campaign for 30,000 Worker subscriptions nationally, as the campaign swung into its final week yesterday.

Campaigners throughout the city obtained some 1,500 subs during the past week, to bring the total for the state to 12,500. Totals for other parts of the country were not yet available yesterday. The state goal is 18,000.

Communities which hit their goals this week included Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brighton, Williamsburgh and the 24th A. D. in Brooklyn; Rego Park in Queens; and Inwood, Chelsea, East Mid-

town and the Olgin section of the Lower East Side in Manhattan.

Goals had been achieved prior to this week in the Bath Beach, Avenue U, 12th A. D., 22nd A. D. and Kings Highway areas of Brooklyn; Maspeth - Ridgewood and the South Shore areas of the Queens-Nassau region; and East Harlem in Manhattan.

Brooklyn's 22nd A. D., with 125 percent of its goal accomplished, was leading the state.

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The "Great Debate" on foreign policy, which millions of Americans had hoped would ponder the question of peace or war, is being rigged into a cynical discussion on the best techniques for a new mass slaughter.

Today the joint Senate Foreign Relations and House Armed Services Committees' hearing heard Gen. Lawton Collins, Army chief of staff, boast that the Pentagon has a plan to "pulverize" the men, women and children of the Soviet Union's cities. But, Gen. Collins insisted, U.S. ground troops will be needed in Europe until the "pulverizing" can be completed.

In so-called "opposition," Sen. Kenneth Wherry (R-Neb) argued that U.S. troops in West Europe are not needed, because, once war starts, the U.S. can atombomb the cities of the Soviet Union right away.

The "debate" was, on Wherry's resolution which says no troops shall be sent to Europe without Congress approval.

Wherry said he wanted to be sure there would be no unnecessary delay, once war starts, in atom-bombing the USSR. He was fearful, he explained, that U.S. use of atomic weapons might be hampered by "prolonged debate" by the allies of the U.S. government as in the case of Korea. He wants no interference either by the United Nations or the North Atlantic Pact Organization (NATO) when the time comes to start dropping bombs, he said.

Gen. Collins said NATO "is not a part of the United Nations." The U. S. need not consult with the United Nations before a bombing Russian cities, he replied reassuringly to Wherry.

Would the U. S. have to consult with anybody before dropping A-bombs, Wherry demanded.

Gen. Collins did not think so.

"Isn't it a correct policy to use the atom bomb to pulverize Soviet industrial plants?" asked Wherry.

Certainly, Collins answered. As soon as a real war starts, he said, the A-bomb will be used.

In that case, Wherry said, he believed the Soviet plants should be "pulverized" before U. S. ground troops are committed to Europe.

"You cannot pulverize Russia

without adequate time," Collins explained. For that reason, he argued, U. S. ground troops will be needed in western Europe to hold bases until the pulverizing can be completed.

It takes time to pulverize a country, said Collins. For instance, after all the tons of bombs the U. S. Air Force dropped on Germany, at the end of world War II Germany's war potential was only 30 percent destroyed, he said.

"Then why not start off with our Air Force pulverizing Russia first before we meet her on the ground?" Wherry persisted.

"Our differences, Senator are merely solely a matter of timing," said Gen. Collins. "Our Air Force will meet the Russians with tremendous impact, without any waiting, while our land armies are fighting."

Following Gen. Collins to the witness chair was Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations, and later today Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff was slated to testify.

The whole tone of the Senate hearing is that World War III is inevitable and the "debate" if it may be called that, is merely on the "timing" of atom-bombing Soviet cities.

Even the United Nations was bowed out of the picture in today's hearing.

When the North Atlantic Pact was debated in the Senate in the spring of 1949, Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper recalled, it was presented as "within the purview of the United Nations and all tied up with it."

Sen. Connally angrily replied to Hickenlooper.

"NATO has nothing whatever to do with the United Nations," said Connally. "We can do what we want under NATO. Of course there may be something incidental in the North Atlantic treaty about filing something with the United Nations but they are entirely separate."

Hickenlooper's recollection was (Continued on Page 9)

POINT OF ORDER Easy to Answer

By Alan Max

Here is the way our war-mongering newspapers answer Stalin's interview:

"Stalin's interview in Pravda is easily answered. His reply to the first question is clearly propaganda and therefore needs no answer. His reply to the second question we have heard before and therefore needs no answer. His replies to the remaining questions are nothing new and therefore need no answer. Subjected in this way to the light of cold analysis, his entire position is seen to be what it is seen to be and therefore requires no answer."

Copper Miners Union Demands End Of Gov't Output Ban

DENVER, Feb. 19.—An urgent plea that the government lift the order forbidding the use of copper in some 300 civilian goods was made here by the executive board of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The plea, addressed to President Truman, Director of Defense Mobilization C. E. Wilson and Director of Defense Production William Harrison, called attention to the fact that the government has on hand a stockpile of 400,000 tons of copper and urged that the stockpiling of copper "be suspended for at least six months as was done in the case of zinc."

The Mine-Mill Board declares that "thousands of workers in the Connecticut brass industry now face extreme hardship and suffering because of the short-sighted attitude of Washington officials in ordering drastic curtailment of the use of copper." "At a time when soaring prices have already greatly diminished the purchasing power of their wages, these workers have been forced to take further drastic

cuts in earnings through a greatly shortened work-week," it said.

Speaking for 90,000 workers in the non-ferrous metals industry, the Mine-Mill leaders said "Untold suffering will be needlessly visited upon whole communities dependent upon the basic brass industry unless present plans are revised and some more orderly provision is made for securing of needed supplies of copper."

The Board also urged that the present duty on imported copper be suspended, and that an immediate price ceiling be placed on scrap copper to "prevent this important source of copper being drained off into black markets."

Finally, the Mine-Mill executive board called for Congress to enact a bill providing payment of additional unemployment compensation to brass workers suffering loss of earnings either because of shorter hours or unemployment.

MC&S Demands UE Applauds \$9,000 Back Pay Walkout on For Ship's Crew Wage Board

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 18 (FP).—Sixteen crew members of the Panamanian steamship Satna Calli, on the beach here after a dispute with the ship's captain, took their troubles to the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards and are getting help.

The Panamanians signed on the vessel at Baltimore last August for a voyage "not to exceed 12 months in neutral waters." While the ship was being loaded with cargo at Pernambuco, Brazil, however, they learned its destination was China.

The captain promised to make a satisfactory arrangement or permit the crew to leave the ship at Panama. But instead of going to Panama, the Santa Calli sailed to Durban, South Africa, and thence to Singapore.

In that port the master, John Pissanos, entered into a written agreement to pay a bonus equal to 100 percent of the crew's wages and overtime at 75 cents an hour from the date the ship left Pernambuco until it should return to neutral waters, the ship's crew said here.

The Santa Calli then proceeded to Tsingtao, China, and unloaded. Eventually the crew found itself in Portland, where the captain reneged on his agreement and proposed to pay only a 25 percent bonus.

The Panamanians, however, who

NEWARK, Feb. 18.—James McLeish, President, United Electrical Workers, District 4, today applauded the withdrawal of labor leaders from the Wage Stabilization Board and called upon them to make their withdrawal permanent.

The UE leader announced that his union delegates at a National Wage Conference held in New York City, February 11, unanimously opposed a wage freeze of any kind and called for the boycott by labor of the wage freeze program.

have no union of their own, had heard of the MCS "all-around the world" and went to see acting Port Agent C. Johanson. He helped them get an attorney. As a result, an action to collect wages and overtime totaling \$9,728 has been filed here in Federal court and the ship has been held up by U. S. Marshal Jack Caulfield.

It will be held in his custody until the West Coast Transoceanic Steamship Co., agents for the owners, can post bond.

Sixteen of the ship's crew of 31 are parties to the suit and the Portland waterfront is applauding their refusal to let the Santa Calli's captain coin war profits for his employers out of broken promises and endangering men's lives.

53 Witnesses -- But None Had Ever Seen Trenton 6

By Abner W. Berry

On June 7, 1948, exactly four months after Trenton police had announced their "solutions" to the murder of 73-year-old William Horner, the first trial of the Trenton Six began. The old second-hand furniture dealer had been killed in his North Broad St. store on Jan. 27 by unknown assailants.

The chance arrest on a minor complaint of Collis English, a 23-year-old Negro Navy veteran, Feb. 6, offered the cops their first "break." By the afternoon of the next day they had rounded up five other Negroes, some of whom did not know each other, and then proceeded to force statements from them to fit the police version of the alleged crime. The five were: James Thorpe and John McKenzie, 24; Ralph Cooper, 23; McKinley Forrest, 35, and Horace Wilson, 37.

In court later, the men and their attorneys revealed that beatings, doped water and cigarettes were used to get them to sign "statements."

Under the methodical direction of County Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, every step was taken to guarantee the production of a frame-up drama in Mercer County Court that would end in death for six Negroes.

The local newspapers blazed with sensational front-page stories of the crimes and the suspects. The Trenton Times on Jan. 29 demanded editorially that "the idle electric chair" be brought out of moth balls. A few days before the start of the trial, thousands of copies of the July, 1948, issue of Official Detective, a mystery story monthly, appeared in Trenton with the "solution" of the Horner murder as its main feature. Only someone with access to police files could have written the story, as events during the trial proved.

It was in such an atmosphere that the jury was chosen—nine women and three men, all white. And Volpe, while prosecuting the Trenton Six, also acted as defense attorney for Casa Lido, a local night club prosecuted for breaking the state anti-discrimination law in refusing to serve a Negro.

To hamstring the court-appointed defense attorneys, all police records in the case were, in effect, impounded by Volpe. In doing this the state kept vital evidence out of the hands of the defense—all in the name of justice! And Superior Court Judge Charles P. Hutchinson, who later sentenced the men to death, ruled in the prosecution's favor on this point.

In all, the state called 53 witnesses, all but one of whom could establish only that Horner had been killed and that the men seen either entering or leaving the store about the time of the slaying were not identifiable by them. Only one witness—the late Horner's common-law wife, Elizabeth McGuire—offered to identify the suspects. Excepts for five "statements" which were repudiated by the men in court, this was the one "witness" whose word had to be believed for a guilty verdict.

Under oath Mrs. McGuire admitted that she described the original suspects to detectives as "light-skinned colored men." But the men she identified as the assailants were Collis English and McKinley Forrest. (English was described by a Trenton Negro attorney as "the darkest man in Trenton.")

The witness also admitted that she told officers right after the slaying that the men were around "20." But she pointed out in court Collis English, dark-complexioned and 23, and McKinley Forrest, dark and 35. English, incidentally, looks much older than his actual years.

It was established in court that Forrest could not read or write, but Mrs. McGuire testified that he had signed a \$2.00 receipt. When asked to spell out the name signed to the receipt, she pronounced: "A-M-O-S C-O-U-N-S-E-L."

The third Negro Mrs. McGuire "identified" was Horace Wilson, who was then 37. At that time, according to the employment records of the Dilatash Potato Co., of Robbinsville, N. J., introduced in his behalf, he was at work unloading a car of potatoes.

It was established in open court just how Mrs. McGuire was able to identify the defendants at all. And the method itself deserves the trade mark, "Jersey Justice."

Attorney Frank Katzenbach, representing Forrest, drew Mrs. McGuire's admission that the prosecutor had "refreshed" her memory with pictures after she said identification was not possible.

Q. Well, how many pictures did they show you?

A. It must have been about six.

At the end of the trial on Aug. 6, 1948, the 12 white jurors who had witnessed Volpe's show; who had known from the questions he and his chief assistant, Frank Lawton, had asked about capital punishment, that the death would be satisfied only with answering the Trenton Times' call for the electric chair—these Trentonians brought back a verdict of "guilty."

The judge pronounced the death sentence immediately after defense polled the jury individually on the verdict. A woman juror fainted; another had to be hospitalized. Most of them, during the next month, had to be "doctored" on, as the local saying has it.

But in the rear of the court room, a Negro woman arose and declared, "Kill me! There's nothing left in this country. You've taken everything we ever had."

There is more to say about Mrs. Bessie English Mitchell, the sister of Collis English, who began immediately to appeal from the court's decision to the people. And there is much more to say about the jury which brought in a "hanging verdict" on the word of one witness who openly admitted being prompted by the state to contradict herself. Mrs. Mitchell has become a public figure. The jury has sought to recede into the shadow to avoid the public spotlight Mrs. Mitchell has helped play upon the case of the "Trenton Six."

USSR Gets Note On Big 4 Meet LOCKED-OUT AFL CARPENTERS PICKET W. COAST SHIPYARD

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—The ambassadors of the United States, Great Britain and France delivered a joint note to Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky proposing a meeting of Big Four deputies in Paris March 5 to prepare a program for a formal meeting of Big 4 foreign ministers.

Today's note brought close to its final stage negotiations for a Big Four conference which started Nov. 3 with a Soviet note proposing a meeting on Germany alone.

ALAMEDA, Calif., Feb. 19 (FP).—The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL, which was locked out by the Todd shipyard here Jan. 12 in a dispute over wage raises, has begun picketing the yard.

The union charged that the company had given jobs held by the locked-out shipwrights to members of other crafts.

Todd applied immediately for an injunction but Judge Ralph E. Hoyt declined to issue one. Be-

sides the 125 shipwrights involved, 700 other AFL workers refused to cross the line and work on six ships was halted.

The carpenters refused to bring their tools to work until they were given seven cents more than the 12-cent raise granted under the coastwide shipyard contract, which they said did not apply to them. The lockout followed. Most major shipyards in the San Francisco bay area have granted the additional raise.

Jobs, Peace Is Issue in Ford Union Election

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—Back "Job and Peace" was the demand of 400 veterans and young workers at the Ford Rouge plans to all candidates for union office in a signed leaflet issued to the plant's 65,000 workers last week.

The leaflet got a warm response from the thousands of workers who are being met at the gates these days with tons of election material from candidates running for local and building offices.

There are three slates running at Fords. The one ticket which backs the vets and youth demands for jobs and peace is that of Joe Hogan, candidate for president against incumbent, Carl Stellato. Running with Hogan are; Pat

Rice, incumbent vice president, seeking re-election; Carl Turner, well known Negro Ford worker, running for recording secretary; Virgil Lacey, financial secretary; Andy Dewar, sergeant at arms; Hum Orsette, for guide and Clarence Saunders, Negro leader of Press Steel building, running for 3-year trustee.

In the three way race with Hogan and Stellato for president is former local president, Tommy Thompson. Voting takes place, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 21 and 22.

FIGHT LAYOFF PLAN

The appeal of the vets and young Ford workers declared "We young workers, having the least seniority, will be the hardest hit

by the layoffs. We face a future in far-off Korean foxholes. Those of us who are veterans know what war is like. We want peace and jobs. Carl Stellato's plan of drafting all young workers and vets and 4F's for military service is not our idea of a 'solution' to layoffs.

"Likewise Stellato's campaign to force the Ford Motor Company to stop auto production for immediate conversion to war production is not the answer to layoffs. There is no job security in changing over to war production. Workers are laid off during the change-over period, estimated to take at least six to eight months. War materials just can't be stored—they must be used. This calls for either all out war or layoffs. We

say peace is possible; we do not agree with Stellato that only the suicide road of war is open to us."

The leaflet proposed Ford workers join in the demand for an immediate cease fire order and withdrawal of all foreign troops in Korea and continuous meetings of the Big Five (U.S., Britain, Soviet Union, France, Peoples Republic of China) to settle all questions through peaceful means.

The leaflet also demanded; removal of all credit and metal restrictions which cause layoffs; 10 percent cut-back in production standards to reduce speedup; lowering of the age at which workers can retire with pensions; fight for 30 hour week with 40 hours pay; the union not permit transfer of

jobs from Rouge which cause layoffs; elimination of all discrimination against Negro workers in hiring and upgrading; a wage increase, reduction in taxes, roll back prices to pre-Korean level and strict price control.

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Murphy Gives Honors to Cops Who Killed Negro Vet, John Derrick

ALP Blasts Proposed Fare Hike on LIRR

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 19.—The American Labor Party organization of Nassau County today released a letter it sent to Benjamin J. Geinberg, Chairman of the Public Service Commission informing him that "We most fervently demand the rejection of General William Draper's application for a 20 percent commuter fare increase."

The ALP charged that Gen. Draper is attempting "To trade on the fears of the commuters on Long Island, who will never forget the wrecks of Thanksgiving Eve, and last February and is saying, in effect, 'Would you rather be killed or pay 20 percent more?' Naturally, when someone says, 'Give me your money or I'll kill you,' you have little choice."

"But there is another choice!" the letter, signed by Henry Doliner, executive secretary points out. "The Long Island Railroad can be run safely and at a profit. To do this, the one-sided arrangements between the Pennsy and the Long Island must be abolished and (as recommended by the Long Island Transit Commission) Gen. Draper should apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission, with your backing, for repayment of all sums taken in this way which would amount to more than \$50 million. Through these one-sided arrangements the Pennsy draws off about \$10 million a year. If this arrangement were abolished the year 1950 would show a profit of \$6,000,000 instead of a deficit of \$4,000,000."

The letter calls Commissioner Feinberg's attention to the fact that Gen. Draper is "a vice-president of Dillon, Read and Co., a leading investment banking house . . . of 17 now under indictment for conspiring to monopolize the market for flotation of securities. Instead of taking decisive action against the Pennsy's steady drain of the Long Island's income Draper has filed for a 20 percent increase in fares. . . . The people of this state have entrusted you to protect them from the greedy hands of the utility companies and they expect you to act in their interests now, despite the many past disappointments."

Union, Civic Leaders to See Dewey on IWO

The International Workers Order yesterday announced that unions, civic organizations and other groups are planning to see Gov. Dewey and picket the New York Insurance Department to protest liquidation proceedings against the IWO now before the New York Supreme Court.

A recent Emergency Conference Against the Liquidation of a People's Organization attended by 250 delegates representing organizations with a total membership of 360,000 in New York State sent an appeal for support to about 1,000 trade unions, fraternal organizations, civic and cultural groups.

Union and civic leaders will call on Dewey next Friday to protest the attempt to strip 162,000 IWO members of their insurance protection, sick benefits, funeral and burial rights.



JOHN DERRICK

ILD Reunion Saturday at Yugoslav Hall

The tribute to former International Labor Defense members by present Civil Rights Congress scheduled to take place Saturday at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., will be the first opportunity in recent years for participation in the civil rights actions of three decades to exchange views, the Civil Rights Congress announced yesterday.

The reunion will hear Vito Marcantonio, former president of the ILD and former Congressman, and William L. Patterson, national executive secretary, Civil Rights Congress and outstanding defense attorney review the work of the two defense organizations. Additional speakers will commemorate 30 years of the people's fight against fascism and police action in the United States.

Participants in any of the historic actions such as were waged for the freedom of the Scottsboro Boys, Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti, and are now being waged for Willie McGee, the Trenton Six and others are invited to attend. There will be entertainment including a review of the fighting songs which grew out of these campaigns.

By John Hudson Jones

Rising indignation among New York's Negro communities was forecast last night as Police Commissioner Thomas F. Murphy cited for honorable mention the two policemen who cold-bloodedly killed ex-GI John Derrick. The awarding of citations of honorable mention to Derrick's killers, Louis M. Palumbo and Basil C. Minikakis, followed the complete exoneration by a grand jury of these patrolmen of guilt in killing Derrick.

This exoneration of Palumbo and Minikakis in effect declared "open season" on Negroes in Harlem—a fact already foreshadowed by more police violence against Negroes even while District Attorney Frank S. Hogan was preparing the whitewash of the two killer cops.

The latest revealed police attack on Negroes occurred last Tuesday when Johnny Thomas, a member of the famous dance team "The Rockets" was beaten by Patrolman Campbell of the 28th Precinct in front of the Theresa Hotel. A woman companion with Thomas, who does not want to be identified, was also brutally assaulted and knocked into the street.

Thomas charges that Campbell, in civilian clothes at the time, made indecent proposals to his companion, and that when he protested, the cop drew his gun. The officer, true to the pattern that developed before and after the recent slaying of Derrick, claimed he drew his gun "because I saw Thomas go to his pocket."

Both Thomas and his woman companion fled into the hotel coffee shop shouting for help, as an angry crowd surrounded the cop. The arrival of Deputy Chief Inspector Thomas Boylan on the scene perhaps prevented the citizens from taking action against the cop, according to reports.

A day later, an off-duty cop, Patrolman John T. Hickey, shot at two ten-age youths in Harlem on West 144 St. Hickey is attached to the Sedgwick Ave. station, and is reported to have been under the influence of liquor.

Thus the charge of the Communist Party of Harlem made Sunday that the DA's whitewash was "an open license for police killing of Negroes in New York. . . ." is fully borne out.

Hogan has been challenged by the New York Branch of the National Association for the Advance-

ment of Colored People to "resubmit the Derrick case to the Grand Jury." In a long scathing letter of particulars, Rev. James H. Robinson, chairman of the NAACP Citizens Committee, reconstructed the killing of Derrick with "facts which were hitherto apparently unknown to you or which you have chosen to ignore. . . ."

These are facts which were reported at length in the Daily Worker and other newspapers just after the Dec. 7 killing of Derrick.

Neither Derrick nor his companions Zack Milline and Pvt. Oscar Farley were acting "suspiciously."

Derrick carried nearly \$2,000

on him, of which \$1,224.12 was Army discharge pay. This disappeared after he was killed.

Assistant Karl Grebow, who handled the case, exonerated the killers the same night and pressured Milline and Farley to say Derrick had a gun, but they refused.

More than 45 witnesses, including many eye-witnesses, gave sufficient evidence to show the wanton slaying of Derrick.

A mass outdoor rally will be held by the NAACP Thursday, Feb. 22, at the scene of the killing and Sunday, Feb. 25, a Golden Gate rally will be held.

Charge AJC Officials Seek Purge of Unit

Charges that the national leadership of the American Jewish Congress had "violated basic American principles of due process" were leveled yesterday by James Lawrence Fly, former Federal Communications Chairman, counsel for Manhattan Division of the Congress.

The attack was made shortly after Manhattan Division officials and members, on advice of Fly, had walked out of a hearing in the morning at the Stephen S. Wise Congress House, 15 E. 84 St., where Executive Committee charges against the Division were to be presented.

The withdrawal followed the resignation less than two weeks before of Bronx County Judge Harry Stackell as chairman of the Hearing Committee. Judge Stackell, who is also president of the Bronx Council of American Jewish Congress, refused to conduct the hearing of charges against Manhattan Division when the national AJC leadership made it clear that they would not permit the trial to be conducted in accordance with fair standards.

Shortly before the walkout, Fly had sharply raised a demand "for particularization of the vague and

general charges, so that we may know who is accused, with what they are charged, and have information from which we can adequately prepare our own proofs."

"Obviously," continued Fly, "the vague charges of 'failure to carry out Congress program in good faith' or 'the violation of Congress directives' to cite but a few examples, mean nothing or everything."

This demand for the information was rejected by the two-man hearing committee as unnecessary. The members of the committee are attorneys Victor Blanc of Philadelphia, who succeeded to the chairmanship following Judge Stackell's resignation, and Aaron Lewittes of New York. A third member, Miss Zelma Shapiro, withdrew late Friday after repeated protests that she had been among those who had voted to prefer the charges against the Division, and was therefore acting as both prosecutor and judge.

Colonial Youth Day and Negro History Week RALLIES

hear "CHINA'S YOUTH"

eye-witness by SELMA WEISS

Education Director, New York Labor Youth League

TOMORROW

also: MEL WILLIAMSON

National LYL Administrative Secretary

Show — Dancing

ADM. 75¢ 7:30 P. M.

ROYAL MANSION

315 Boston Road

BRONX LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

THURSDAY

also: JEAN GRIFFITH

Harlem LYL Chairman

Show — Dancing

ADM. 75¢ 7:00 P. M.

STUYVESANT CASINO

142 Second Avenue

MANHATTAN-QUEENS LYL

FRIDAY

also: OLIVER LEIDS

N. Y. State Board, LYL

Entertainment — Dancing

ADM. 75¢ 7:30 P. M.

BRIGHTON COMM. CENTER

3200 Coney Island Avenue

BROOKLYN LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE

- ✓ Get Our Boys Out of Korea and Negotiate with China
- ✓ End Jimcrow in Armed Forces
- ✓ Save Willie McGee
- ✓ Independence for Puerto Rico

Of Things to Come The Iroquois, Dewey and Foster

By John Pittman

THE BANKER-POLITICIANS running U. S. affairs try to deny to Negroes and Communists the right of representation by legal counsel chosen and dealt with by them as their own. This practice is widely known and has become commonplace. But now it is being extended to the Indians of the U. S. The Indian Affairs Commissioner has recently issued regulations whereby agreements between Indians and their counsel are subjected to bureaucratic control. While these regulations are set forth in the name of "protecting" the Indians, they actually are intended to prevent the Indians from utilizing the laws and courts as instruments of protection.



However, this most recent move against the Indians is not an isolated one.

The Association on American Indian Affairs last Dec. 3 charged that the Indian Affairs Bureau was guilty of criminal negligence in respect to Indian education and child care. And on Dec. 4, Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman ordered Indians who had moved sheep onto lands controlled by the Bureau of Land Management—moved them there to "escape drought conditions in the poor lands of the reservations—to get back to their reservations.

It was this increased drive against the Indians which impelled a group of leaders of the Iroquois tribe to petition the United Nations last Oct. 23 for intervention in their behalf against the government of the United States. The complaint these Indian leaders passed to delegates at the fifth session of the UN General Assembly declared that a number of anti-Indian bills are being prepared in the U. S. Congress and in the legislatures of certain states. It charged that these bills are intended to curtail the already reduced territories of the Indian reservations, contrary to the agreements between the U. S. government and the Indians, and further to restrict self-government in the Indian tribes.

This complaint singled out the special oppression of the League of the Iroquois by the Dewey administration in New York. It charged that Dewey and his co-conspirators were fraudulently seeking to deprive the Iroquois of 18 million acres of land. "During the last session of the American Congress," the complaint of the Iroquois leaders said, "three bills were tabled which, if adopted, will mean the destruction of the Confederation of the Six Nations (the Iroquois League). These laws will be forcibly imposed on a people which has no representation in the Government which adopts such laws and which has no desire to be represented in such a Government."

SUCH PRACTICES are today, of course, accelerated by the drive to fascism and war. But they also have a history which, for sheer ferocity in the annals of man's inhumanity to man, has no parallel—not even in the butcheries of the Hitler regime. It is because the majority of the white people of the United States do not know this history that they remain today indifferent to these new attacks against the Indian people. For historiography in the United States has been one big apology for the bestial treatment of the Indian—an attempt to prove that the Indians were hopeless savages who stood in the way of progress and had to be annihilated to make way for "civilization."

It was left to a Marxist to shatter these falsifications and give a truthful picture of the real culture and life of the Indian peoples of the United States. This is one of the first great contributions of an *Outline History of the Americas*, by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party of the United States. (International Publishers, N. Y., 668 pages, \$5.)

Foster has drawn upon all the best scholars of Indian life to extract the facts about the Indian peoples, and has interpreted these facts from the standpoint of historical materialism, the science of Marxism-Leninism. "The subjugation of the Americas," Foster wrote, "brought about a reckless shattering of Indian society and culture, as well as the wanton murder of millions of people. For sheer barbarity and disregard of human life, and for destruction of historical treasures and valuable institutions, this conquest was hardly to be equalled in modern times. It was one of the very worst of the monster bloodbaths that have accompanied the birth and establishment of the world Capitalist system." p. 41)

In their own self-interest, the white people of the United States will of necessity have to make common struggle with the Indians in order to win peace and freedom. A fight against the chauvinist ideas and attitudes toward the Indian people is a part of this struggle, and to this fight Foster's book can make an invaluable contribution.

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Letters from Readers

Majority
For Peace

Aberdeen, S. D.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A short while ago I wrote to the South Dakota senators and representatives demanding re-

turn of our boys from Korea. Rep. Harold Love stated in his reply: "The sentiments which you express in regard to the Korean war are shared by a vast majority of the people contacting my office from back home."

E. L. B.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson reports that the State Department is "troubled" over the fact that India's envoy to Peking toasted Mao Tse-tung with the words: "He has raised the position of the Asiatic people." The Mirror itself queries: "Has anyone properly evaluated the fact that France has 2,000 Communist Party mayors and that the Communists control one-third of the votes?"

THE NEWS runs a full column of editorial disparagement of the Stalin statement, under the general heading: "Nothing New from Joe." The length is necessary because the News knows that, despite all the witch-hunting, the people of the world are eager to hear what Stalin has to say. The News' calculated failure to quote a single word Stalin said is also necessary, because the job of the Truman government and the press is to raise such a propaganda smokescreen around the statement that people don't realize they're not being permitted to read just exactly what Stalin said.

THE COMPASS' Johannes Steel says that the Stalin interview "was the climax of what must now be considered the successful Soviet diplomatic campaign to postpone, if not prevent altogether, the rearmament of Western Germany."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE eyes the latest basketball 'fix' scandal and decides that the "primary responsibility" for the "successful attempts to corrupt our young men" rests with the colleges. Just a little more education, the Trib suggests, and it won't happen again. Unmentioned is the obvious fact that the money-grabbing atmosphere

of campus and basketball court, with colleges, gamblers and promoters all getting their cut, make scandals an inevitable part of our capitalist system. The Trib will be pious for a day at the expense of a few youngsters, and keep right on working for the armament makers and steel kings, the biggest thieves of all.

THE TIMES runs not one, but two editorials in Stalin's statement, then says that "we are... not impressed." The editorialist, befuddled and enmeshed in his lies, says that Stalin spoke "enigmas wrapped in mysteries." Then he finds Stalin's remark that it is "American millionaires" who want war so clear that it is not necessary—says he—to refute it. The Times slithers around Stalin's words, but it dare not deal with his comment that soldiers in Korea can't understand how U. S. security can be threatened 5,000 miles away, while China is attacked for defending its own borders.

THE POST says that "after a 48-hour study" it "cannot discover the hidden significance" in Stalin's interview. Stalin tells Truman and Wall Street bluntly that a failure to peaceful settlement in Korea will bring disaster, and the Post can't find the "hidden significance"!

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN urges observance of "Brotherhood Week"—that is, seven days in which Hearst will revile Negroes, Asians, working people and lovers of peace.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM warns New York cops against the "blandishments" of the Transport Workers Union.—R. F.

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

Is It a Top War Job or The Needs of the Workers?

THE RESIGNATION OF the three labor men from the Wage Stabilization Board was supposed to be over the wage freeze formula setting a 10 percent limit on raises for those who have obtained none. But the Truman administration, especially the big business executives running the war program, soon switched the emphasis on the demand of the labor leaders for a top job in the war mobilization machinery.

The big business press needed no encouragement to go to town on that angle. Sunday's New York Times story on the dispute said:

"It was clear the crux of the problem was not wages, but the relegation of labor to a place in the mobilization effort subordinate to that of business men."

From coast to coast, union men are reading yards of news copy of the exchange of letters between War Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson and the United Labor Policy Committee over the latter's demand of a top job.

Reading this stuff, the union member and workers in general are bound to conclude that the top labor leaders aren't really concerned with the wage freeze, but are only "exploiting" the issue to pressure a top job in the war machinery for one of their representatives.

IN FAIRNESS TO the labor leaders, the United Committee's statement announcing the withdrawal from the Wage Stabilization Bd., was, in the main, a statement reflecting the widespread dissatisfaction over the effects of the war program. It went as far as to charge there is a "crisis in our domestic affairs." It said Wilson "dictated" the wage freeze formula and termed it an effort to put the main war burden on the workers.

The price control plan was denounced as a "cynical hoax" because both Stabilization Chief Eric Johnston and price-controller DiSalle said prices will rise at least six percent by mid-summer. The labor leaders noted nothing was being done to tighten rent controls as the process of decontrol continues throughout the country. They charged a heavier tax burden is being shifted onto the workers in the new tax proposals. It was further noted that Wilson is preparing the "imposition of job controls upon the workers."

Finally, this bitter attack said that "so far, virtually the entire defense mobilization program has been entrusted to the hands of a few men recruited from big business who believe they have a monopoly on experience, good ideas and patriotism." And they add that "not a single policy decision so far has reflected in any way the recommendations of labor or any other group except big business."

It would seem that the contents of the statement, stripped of some red-baiting and some stuff about Labor's "interest" in the war, could provide a program of struggle in which workers in general would be interested. But of what we know of the gentlemen who drew it up, and the turn the whole affair has already taken, those fine "militant" statements should be taken with a few sacks of salt.

IT IS HARD to TAKE their cry over the wage formula seriously in view of the fact that the very three labor officials who resigned from the Wage Stabilization Board had themselves submitted a formula of their own for limiting wage raises. Also the three voted for the Board's basic policy statement on Dec. 17 in which the objective set forth was "to minimize to the greatest practical degree the volume of money and credit available for spending" and to be a watchdog against the build-up of "hidden spending money."

The danger now is that the demands of the rank and file that did break through into the contents of the statement of the labor leaders, will be lost in the big noise over the top job labor leaders are demanding. Wilson's offer to have another assistant to himself in the shape of a labor official will be hailed as a "settlement."

The man who is trying to feed his family on a shrinking pay envelope doesn't give a darn if one of the high-paid bureaucrats of labor is or isn't a glorified messenger for Charles E. Wilson. He is interested in higher wages and the other points listed in that statement.

There is just one way to hold the fight to those things the WORKERS want and that is to press that fight down below in the factories, communities and locals. If the top leaders see the rank and file inactive and inarticulate, they'll settle for a job.

COMING: William Z. Foster Birthday Issue . . . In the weekend Worker

The Smith Act Decision

WITH THE WINTER RECESS of the U. S. Supreme Court coming to an end on Feb. 26, the country can expect a decision at any time on the notorious "thought control" Smith Act of 1940. Most Americans are not aware of what is at stake in this decision.

It was under this Act that the leadership of the Communist Party was indicted and convicted at the Foley Square "trial" for "conspiracy to TEACH AND ADVOCATE" the ideals of Marxian Socialism. The government, through hired stoolpigeons, defined Marxian Socialism as "advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence." This, of course, is a monstrous caricature of what Communists have taught and advocated for more than 100 years. It was also a direct denial of the right of the American people to "amend, alter or abolish" whatever forms of government they saw fit whenever their interests and the progress of the country required it.

THE SMITH ACT was sneaked through a hysteria-ridden Congress in 1940 with more than half of the members absent or not voting. It was widely advertised as an "alien registration" law.

But it was far worse than that, bad as any registration of non-native Americans is.

Rep. McCormack tacked on to the registration sections at the last minute, a clause wiping out the rights of Americans to form any political party or group, or the right to belong to any party or group, which allegedly "conspired to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force or violence." But it would be the government's FBI police or any other appointed police who would themselves decide whether any American individual or group or party was doing that!

Under the Smith Act, it was not necessary for the FBI police to find anyone actually overthrowing or "conspiring to overthrow" the government—whatever these typical Tory phrases might mean. Under the 1940 Smith Act, the Government gave itself the power to arrest and outlaw individuals, groups or parties whose IDEAS AND DOCTRINES did not have the approval of the FBI police or the state power in Washington.

IT IS AS CLEAR as daylight that this vile Act completely wipes out the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution which FLATLY STATES: "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or the press. . . ."

The "evidence" at the Foley Square "trial" consisted not of any ACTS or PLANNED ACTS, but solely of BOOKS, and PAMPHLETS plus the hired stoolpigeon interpretations of Marxism regarding the nature of Socialism and the Communist movement for peace and socialism.

In short, the Supreme Court now has before it the far-reaching issue as to whether the government, through its police, can pass judgment on the kind of political ideas which Americans shall be allowed to place before their fellow-Americans for approval or rejection. The government demands the right to LICENSE POLITICAL PARTIES.

SUCH IS THE MEANING of the coming Supreme Court decision in the case of the Communist Party leaders.

Clearly such a decision will not only affect the fate of the 11 Communist leaders who face five-year prison terms for "conspiring to teach and advocate."

The decision will basically affect the rights of millions of Americans, Negro and white, to advocate their political beliefs regarding PEACE, JIMCROW and SOCIALISM.

It is no secret that the government demands the virtual outlawing of the Communist Party under the Smith and McCarran Acts because it needs a political club to use against the PEACE MOVEMENT in the U. S. A. The indictment of the great Negro leader, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as a "foreign agent" for his advocacy of peace shows where the wind is blowing.

The entire nation must be on the alert to the issues which the Supreme Court is now deciding. A vast public opinion in defense of the rights of advocacy—rooted in our Constitution—needs to make itself heard.

It should urge the repeal of this shameful "thought control" law sneaked through 10 years ago.

The Supreme Court is deciding the fate not only of 11 Communist leaders and the working class party, but also of the very existence of the traditional right of free speech and advocacy. The court should throw this Smith Act into the ash can if the Bill of Rights is to have any meaning whatever for anyone.



Wall Street Fastens Its Claws on Spanish People

By Dolores Ibarurri
(General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain)

PARIS

(Continued from Yesterday)

With the economic and political submission of the Franco government to the United States go the military submission and the conversion of Spain into a strategic military base.

On May 4, 1950, the French review L'Observateur contained some interesting data on the enormous number of American officials sent to Madrid as so-called military attaches to the American Embassy. According to this review, such officials constitute a real "high command." In October, 1949, says L'Observateur, the head of the high command of the American Army drew up an over-all plan for the Francoist army, providing, among other things, for the creation of one armored division and eight divisions of the type established for the troops of the countries of the North Atlantic bloc.

The Spanish ports on the Atlantic and the Mediterranean have been reconditioned for heavy traffic; huge air bases are being built; means of communication of strategic importance are being prepared; the manufacture of armaments is being speeded up, and installations are being set up for the extraction of non-ferrous ores from the rich mines of Spain.

BUT THIS POLICY, which represents such serious consequences for Spain, is meeting resistance not only on the part of the broad masses of the people, but also among certain groups of the bourgeoisie, and among the intellectuals who are not ready to accept the conversion of Spain into an American colony and who fear that such a policy will force Spain into the war.

Franco has turned over Spanish industry, the Spanish territory, the very sovereignty of Spain to the American ruling class. But he cannot bind the Spanish people to the American government's war policy, because the Spanish people have no desire to be sacrificed as cannon fodder for the benefit of Wall Street bankers. The people of Spain will not fight for the American imperialists; they will never fight against the



DOLORES IBARRURI

Soviet Union, whose very name and heroic example inspire and encourage the broad masses of the Spanish people in their fight for peace and democracy.

The opposition of the Spanish people to the policy of the warmongers manifests itself in various ways: in spite of the police terror and persecution, in the factories of Valencia, in the shipyards of Ferrol, in the textile factories of Catalonia, in Extremadura, Andalucia, Castilla, Alicante, in the Basque country, Asturias, everywhere the workers, peasants and intellectuals are risking their freedom in the face of repression to voice their rejection of the war policy of Franco and the American imperialists.

Thousands of them have already signed the Stockholm Appeal for Peace. Hatred of war and the desire for peace are shared by people of such different political convictions and social position that even the church hierarchy has been forced to go along with the people and speak out for peace, for the obvious purpose, however, of stemming the popular protests and veering them toward prayer and fatalistic resignation.

Such growing hostility and protest, even among groups of the bourgeoisie itself, against the Franco policy of submission to the American imperialists, shows that not even by threatening and terrorizing the people will the American imperialists be able to mobilize them in a

war against the Soviet Union and the Popular Democracies.

This is forcing the United States to try a new political maneuver, still very cautiously, for the eventual restoration of the monarchy in Spain.

ABOUT THREE YEARS ago, when England proposed the restoration of the monarchy in Spain, the American government, without apparently giving any importance to it, refused to discuss this, while at the same time moving its own pawns in different directions, especially toward the Vatican, to prevent the English proposal from receiving a sympathetic reception in the Francoist circles. The American government was not at all interested in seeing an agent of England installed on the throne of Spain.

But now, when thanks to the "good" offices of the Vatican the pretender to the throne of Spain has publicly offered to serve the American imperialists, rumors are again being spread throughout Spain by American agents about the possible restoration of the monarchy under the patronage of the United States. In this way, the American government hopes to win over those who are for the restoration of the monarchy, especially certain military groups who on occasion have expressed their disagreement with Gen. Franco.

ALL THE ACTIVITIES of the American government with respect to Spain entail such obvious risks for the Spanish people and for Spain as a nation that all those who wish to defend the survival of Spain and their own lives are faced today with a vital problem: the need for uniting their forces irrespective of their social position, religious beliefs or political opinions, in order to fight against the policy of the colonization of Spain by the United States and the preparation of war.

In 1942, when Franco was preparing the entry of Spain into the Second World War on the side of Hitler, the Communist Party of Spain issued a manifesto which had great repercussions throughout the country, even among the conservative and Catholic circles. At that time, the Communist Party exposed the falsity of the Franco propaganda that Spain had no

(Continued on Page 8)



FOSTER'S BIRTHDAY

(The following letter was sent to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn by Jack Stachel, who is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.)

Dear Elizabeth:

The 70th birthday of Bill Foster is an occasion of great moment. It will be celebrated by the Communists and other truly progressive forces not only in our country but all over the world.

We, Communists of the U.S.A. are happy indeed to have this occasion to express a feeling towards Foster that is deeply imbedded in our hearts. We wish to express our fervent hope for many, many more years of life to this great son of the working class. We wish to tell him how happy and proud we are that he is the chairman and leader of our Party.

We wish to tell him that we love him for his unsurpassed devotion to the interests of his class, his people, his country, our class, our people, our country. We admire him for his tireless energy all of which is being used to advance our common cause. His fearless courage, which has been tested in many battles is a source of inspiration to us as it was and is to the many hundreds of thousands who have fought under his leadership.

Anyone of these human qualities—loyalty, energy, courage—in the service of the working class in a man or woman is to be cherished and all three combined in one individual would already mark that individual as outstanding. But with Foster there are only some of the elements that mark the man.

FOSTER TOWERS as an organizing genius whose many contributions to the labor movement are still to be fully realized and appraised not only by the labor movement as a whole but even by our own Party. Foster stands out as a great tribune of the people able to rouse the masses to action against the hunger and suffering of a dying system and for the happiness and dignity of men and women under Socialism. And most important of all especially in a country where theory is still grossly underestimated by the labor movement, added to all these great qualities present in such an abundance Foster is an outstanding Marxist-Leninist theoretician and has made important contributions to the solution of a number of theoretical questions dealing with the labor and peoples movement.

And last but not least Foster is always the "Party Man," the "Party Builder" whose life of study and experience has confirmed again and again the Marxist-Leninist concept of the indispensable role of the Party in every struggle of his class.

FOSTER'S BIRTHDAY can serve to focus attention on two basic tasks confronting our Party essential to the accomplishment of all other tasks—a greater mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory and strengthening of the Party's contact with the masses. A study of Foster's life and his most important writings will help our Party to acquire greater understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory and in the solution of those political, tactical and organizational questions that will help our Party to establish, consolidate and extend its contacts with the masses.

Foster's birthday can be helpful to our Party in bringing home to the workers and their trade unions the great dangers that beset them if they continue in the path of the misleaders and on the other hand the glorious road to victory that Foster, the great labor organizer, Foster, the Communist leader has chart.

Foster's whole life and work are a powerful weapon that our Party can and must use to win the confidence of the masses for our Party and its program of struggle against war and fascism. Foster's life is a powerful refutation of the American exceptionalism hoax and the "foreign agent" slander directed against our Party by the ruling class and its hirelings.

And finally, the 70th birthday of Comrade Foster the militant and consistent internationalist, Foster the uncompromising foe and active fighter against every variety of imperialist chauvinism gives us the opportunity to tell the liberty and peace loving peoples of the world that the imperialist aggressors and war mongers in our country are not all of the United States; that they are in fact acting without the consent of the majority of the people and that they certainly do not represent the real and true spirit of our country and its best traditions.

THE REAL, the true United States with its tradition of 1776 and 1861, the United States of Thomas Jefferson, Tom Paine and Crispus Attucks, and of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass is not dead, even though it is being besmirched by the Trumans and Achesons, the Dewes and Tafts, the McCarran and McCarthys, the Mundts and the Rankins.

The glorious traditions of the labor movement of our country, the tradition of Sylvis, Haywood and Debs, the tradition of the great eight hour day movement which gave May Day to the workers of the world can not and will not be wiped out by the Greens and the Murrys, Dubinsky's and the Careys.

The real United States, the United States which only a few short years ago witnessed the great upsurge of labor and the organization of millions into unions through militant class battles, the United States of the powerful and growing struggles of the Negro people for equal rights and liberation-struggles which have brought forward as their symbol and tribune the great Paul Robeson, the United States the overwhelming majority of whose people little more than five years ago were joined in a powerful coalition with the Socialist Soviet Union in common struggle against Hitlerism, this United States lives and fights. It has a glorious past and an even more glorious future. And Foster symbolizes both the great traditions of the past and the even greater promise of the future—a Socialist United States.

JACK STACHEL.

Wall Street

(Continued from Page 7)

other alternative — fascism or communism.

The Communist Party of Spain pointed out that there existed the possibility of complete democratic development, that there was a way out of the catastrophic situation into which Franco had led Spain; that it was possible to establish a government of national unity, after the overthrow of the Franco regime, with the participation of all national political forces not directly involved in the crimes of the Franco regime.

The Communist Party of Spain declared in that manifesto that the problem before the people of Spain, irrespective of their social status, religious beliefs or political convictions, was not one of fascism or communism, but peace or war, life or death; the problem of the very existence of Spain and the development of its culture, industries, resources and material welfare of the people, or the alternative—their destruction by war on the side of the fascist countries.

THIS POSITION of the Communist Party of Spain is as valid today as it was in 1942. Once again Spain is threatened by war and destruction. Spain has not yet recovered from the war of liberation of 1936-1939, and our industry, agriculture, transportation and supplies have fallen to inconceivably low levels as a result of the policy of the Franco regime.

Therefore, to stand on the sidelines while Spain is being drawn into the aggressive policy of the imperialist warmongers is to invite the complete ruin of Spain and the still greater suffering of the masses of the people. This is the all-important problem not only for the Spanish working class but for the people of Spain as a whole. Only the clique of merchants who have become rich under the Franco regime and who are indifferent to the loss of life and suffering of the Spanish people are interested in war. But the majority of the population is not willing and will never agree to be sacrificed, to be exterminated in a war unleashed by the Anglo-American imperialists.

In the vital interests of Spain and the Spanish people who want peace, not war, the Spanish Communist Party is striving to create a Democratic National Front whose program will be based on the defense of peace and the struggle against war.

The 500,000 signatures of the Spanish people in exile and the thousands of signatures affixed to the Stockholm Appeal inside Spain are eloquent proof of the will and determination of the Spanish democratic and anti-fascist forces to fight against the war plans of the American imperialists and the Franco regime.

It is possible to bring about the unity of all Spanish anti-fascist forces to maintain peace and against war, and to fight against the colonization of Spain, and such unity of the anti-fascist forces inside Spain as well as abroad can change the whole political picture of our country.

The Spanish Communist Party will leave no stone unturned to obtain such unity, as upon that depends the very life of millions of Spanish people and the possibility of restoring a democratic government in Spain. Only in this way can the Spanish people break the chains with which the Franco regime wants to bind them to American imperialism.

Ban Copper in More Items

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Government today limited the use of copper in about 60 more items, including deep freeze units, zippers and waffle irons. The order is effective April 1.

150 Carolinians

(Continued from Page 3)

prayer, discussion and activity by all if we are to save our nation from a disastrous general war."

The signers include:

Prof. H. Shelton Smith, Divinity School, Duke University, Durham; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Institute, Bedalia; Hon. J. Brown Evans, former judge, recorder's court, St. Pauls; Dr. Allan H. Gilbert, Duke University, Durham and Rabbi and Mrs. Samuel Perlman, Chapel Hill.

Also Prof. Joseph W. Straley, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; T. V. Mangum, past state president, NAACP, Stateville; Mrs. Virginia White, social worker, High Point; Rev. G. D. McNeil, Jr., Shaw University, Raleigh; Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Ward, Jr., Ransomville and Rev. M. G. Brown, pastor, Tabernacle Holiness Church, Winston-Salem.

Also Dr. John A. Mebane, Tarboro, Rev. and Mrs. T. D. McCarrle, Newton; Dr. and Mrs. Robert G. Lewis, Durham; Prof. C. A. Barrett, Asheville; Rev. G. D. McNeil, Sr., Dunn and Rev. Albert Miller, Kingston.

Also Rev. Macle Cummings, Winston-Salem; Rev. M. R. Donald, Asheville; George Williams, director, Religious Education CME Church, Charlotte; Philip Kennel, businessman, Grantsboro; Edwin Bjorkman, writer, Asheville and Rev. B. L. Netwon.

Also John B. Webb, architect, Chapel Hill; R. W. Plouts, lecturer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; David Weinberg, businessman, Charlotte; Leroy P. Cheek, trustee, Stoney Lamm Baptist Church, Warrenton, and Harvey A. Cox, League for Social Action (Episcopal), Thomasville.

Also Martin Maness, executive board, Textile Workers Union Local 319, High Point; D. Z. Bolevsky, farmer, Wilmington; Mrs. Isabel Major, retired teacher, Asheville; W. R. Saxton, local chapter, NAACP, Asheville and Mrs. Annie L. Streeter, secretary Local 19, Tobacco Workers Union, Greenville.

Also Irving Hagglund, writer, Hendersonville; Miss Pearl Rege, student, Lexington; Leo L. Riddle, student, Spruce Pine; Miss Bernice Lee Simons, student, Greenville; Jesse G. Ray, local chapter, NAACP, Asheville and Mrs. Gladys Hagglund, artist, Hendersonville.

California Plans County Rallies To Hail Foster

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Special county-wide rallies are being planned throughout California by the Communist Party to celebrate the 70th birthday anniversary of William Z. Foster on Feb. 25.

These meetings, declared Oleta Yates, speaking for the Party's state Committee, will be mass meetings to which workers in industry and the Negro people will be invited.

Registration of Party members has been extended to Feb. 25, on which date the registration is scheduled to conclude.

Meanwhile, in connection with the Foster birthday anniversary celebrations, every county, section and club organization of the Party has been asked to get realizable recruiting goals. The Foster recruiting drive is to be continued through February and March.

Vote Strike at Ford Plant in N. Y.

GREEN ISLAND, Feb. 19.—The Ford Motor Co.'s plant here is faced with a strike within the next 30 days.

The CIO United Auto Workers Union said nearly 100 percent of its 560 members have voted to call a strike because of speed up tactics by the management. The union said it must wait 30 days under provisions of the Taft-Hartley labor law before a strike could be called.

Harlem Protests

The

Indictment of the Great American Negro

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

All Peace Lovers—All Fighters vs. Jimcrow

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Come Hear: DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

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Admission Free

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NEW YORK COUNTY COMMUNIST PARTY

invites you to join in a

Gala William Z. Foster Birthday Celebration

to be held on

Monday, February 26th — at 7:30 p. m.

Speaker: GUS HALL, Nat'l Secretary, CP—USA

MANHATTAN PLAZA, 66 East 4th Street

Admission 49¢

ON THE FORSTMANN PICKET LINE

(Continued from Page 1)

them in by truck, because the truck drivers are good union men and won't do it. And they can't take them in by railroad because the engineers won't move those trains. I know. I worked on the railroads for 11 years."

Jake nodded. "Why couldn't the union have these things lined up?" he asked. Johnny shrugged as he stopped the car before a self-service grocery. They came out with four pounds of coffee. At a hardware store, they came out with a lidded pot. "He didn't have a big coffee pot," Jake explained. "So we took this. We'll make the coffee and put in here."

In another hardware store, the owner turned them down. "Chip in and buy it," he snapped. "We'll put his name on the bulletin board," Jake growled.

Pay Freeze

(Continued from Page 2)

Freeze! was the dominant note sounded here today at a three-district conference of 250 leaders, representing 100,000 members, of the United Electrical Workers.

The conference lashed the 10 percent formula adopted by the Wage Stabilization Board, pointing out that this would cut 90 percent of the UE members off from a wage increase of any kind and destroy collective bargaining in the industry.

The conference went on record in full support of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and pledged to "make their fight our fight." The delegates backed up the packinghouse workers in their intention to launch a nation-wide strike of the meat industry in support of a fight for a wage increase which has now been blocked by government action.

DEMAND PEACE MOVES

Resolutions passed at the conclusion of the parley demanded that the Truman Administration act for peace through mediation among nations and lashed at the government's course as leading to a "boom in employment and a depression in wages."

The parley also heightened the union's demand for an FEPC executive order to be issued by Truman.

UE Director of Organization James J. Matles pointed out that labor representation on government war agencies "has as its purpose the shackling of labor."

He said: "The issue today is not whether wages will be frozen at eight, 10 or 12 percent, but whether they will be frozen at all."

The conference applauded a vigorous speech by Herb March, representing the CIO packinghouse union in this district.

LINK BATTLE
March called on the UE to "tie your battle with ours, and be prepared to help us when we hit the picket line."

"In the labor movement today, there those who fight and those who merely squawk and surrender," said March. "We are prepared to take the fighting course, even though it may be rough and we may suffer a few casualties along the way."

"In this period, we've got to use the strike weapon boldly and courageously and we in packing have made our decision—no raise, no work!"

He warned the UE leaders that "the readiness of the membership to fight is something you'd better not underestimate."

Don Harris, District 8 Director, urged the locals to send delegates to Washington on Feb. 27 and 28 to demand decontrol of wages.

SAM WISEMAN

died Feb. 17th, 1950

You, and the cause you
died for will always

live in us.

ANNE, RUTH,
NORMAN, FRANKIE

"Some of these guys forget that most of their customers work at Forstmann," Johnny added. He drove toward Passaic. "There's Forstmann's finishing and examining mill," he said, slowing his car down. "The pickets have the back of that gin mill over there for their headquarters."

"And there's Botany," Jake pointed. "That's where the 1926 strike started." He peered through the windshield at the fortress-like building spread a quarter of a mile along the wide street. "The pickets have that old guard shack near the gate," he explained.

"They're all down," Johnny mused. "And we got 10,500 people out with us . . . like 1926. That's a lot of people, practically all the working people in town."

COMING

TOMORROW and THURSDAY

Further excerpts from the report of Robert Thompson, New York State Communist Party chairman, to the Communist Party national convention on William Z. Foster's new book, "An Outline Political History of the Americas."

Sentence More In Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 19.—Judge Julio Suarez Garriga sentenced Gregorio Hernandez Rivera, only survivor of five men who attacked the Governor's palace here last October, to serve 14 to 30 years for attempted murder. Judge Almodovar Acevedo sentenced Juan J. Munoz Matos to six months for carrying arms.

Acevedo then heard testimony against Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Nationalist Party, on a similar arms charge.

Elio Torresola, Blanca Canales Torresola, and six others went to trial today before Judge Thomas Roberts on charges of destroying the U. S. postal equipment in Juyuya.

A-Bomb War

(Continued from Page 3)

accurate. Within the text of the Atlantic Pact as well as in the debates the supposed justification of the treaty was the provisions for "regional arrangements" in Article 52 of the UN Charter and the provisions for "self-defense" in Article 51. Under these articles all measures taken under a regional arrangement must be reported to the UN Security Council and such measures must be terminated when the Security Council takes action.

Connally's boast that "e can do what we want in NATO" regardless of commitments in the UN reveals clearly the truth of the charges made by progressives in 1949—that in spirit and letter, in purpose and operation, the North Atlantic Pact is in complete violation of the United Nations charter."

Gold Coast People's Party Demands All Cabinet Posts

ACCRA, Gold Coast, Africa, Feb. 19.—The Convention People's Party, which won 90 per cent of the popular vote in this British colony's first general election last week, today demanded all cabinet posts.

The C. P. P. executive, led by Kwame Nkrumah, issued a six-point program today after a five-hour meeting last night. Nkrumah was released from prison last week after his party won.

First point in the party's new program is acceptance of the new constitutions, with reservations, with the eventual goal of self-government. The party executive pro-

Brevoort Rally Hits Plans to Rearm Nazis

The drafting of 18-year-olds and U. S. plans for the rearmament of western Germany were opposed by 400 people who met at the Hotel Brevoort under the auspices of the Greenwich Village Council for Peaceful Alternatives.

The meeting was addressed by Rabbi Herbert A. Baumgard, Temple B'nai Israel, Elmont, L. I.; Russell A. Nixon, national legislative representative of the United Electrical (UE), and the Rev. Robert M. Muir, rector, St. John's Church, Roxbury, Mass. It urged immediate U. S. participation in a four-power conference on Germany. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Wilhelmina Barton Kraber, assistant director of the Bank Street Schools, the meeting also reaffirmed the right of all Americans to speak, work, and act for peace.

Leaders in W. Reich Hit Rearmament

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (Telepress).—An "appeal against rearmament and for peace" addressed to all Germans whether of the East or West, to their leaders, and to the occupying powers, has been issued in Hanover. The appeal was signed by Guenther Gereke, former Minister of Agriculture of the West German province of Lower Saxony, Professor Noack, founder of the "Nauhoim Circle," and several university professors. It was approved by Pastor Niemoeller, a leader of the Evangelical Church, and by Dr. Gustav Heinemann, former Minister of the Interior at Bonn.



Textile

(Continued from Page 2)

saic and some New England strikers to march on the non-union mills and bring them into the fold. Beginnings in that direction have been noted.

The woolen workers, according to a statement issued by the TWUA, have received no pay improvements between February, 1948 and October, 1950, when they won their recent 12-cent raise. They missed the entire period when other unions won two rounds, pensions and insurance plans.

The union further points out that two-thirds of the 12 cents won last October has already been "eaten up," while the 6 percent price hike which stabilizer Di Salle predicts by mid-summer is sure to consume the rest of the 12 cents.

The cotton manufacturers, with 200,000 of their workers under TWUA contracts, are watching the woolen situation. Cotton contracts expire March 15, and the union is preparing for a strike.

Chu Teh Hails Korean Army

PEKING, Feb. 19 (NCNA).—Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh of the Chinese People's Liberation Army sent greetings to Gen. Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army. His telegram reads:

"Today is Army Day of the Korean People's Army. On behalf of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and on my own behalf, I send greetings and heartfelt congratulations to you and all fighters of the Korean People's Army."

"The Korean People's Army have overcome all kinds of hardship and difficulties and won extremely great victories in their struggle against the aggressive war being carried out by American imperialism."

"On this Army Day of the Korean People's Army, I greet the Korean People's Army and the Chinese people's volunteers. May they continue to advance side by side, resolutely defeat the invading army of American imperialism and liberate the whole territory of Korea."

British Rail Strike Starts In Manchester

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The first of an expected series of railroad strikes began today in Manchester, while dock workers were reported preparing for a new walkout at major ports. J. P. Figgins, general secretary of the 430,000-man National Union of Railwaymen, warned that "chaos will soon rule on British railways" unless a settlement can be reached on wage claims.

Some 1,600 freight handlers stopped work today in Manchester.

More than 9,000 other railway workers, including signalmen, guards and porters, were set to strike in the Manchester area at midnight, with the prospect that the walkouts might snowball across the nation.

Labor minister Aneurin Bevan called the railway chiefs and union officials together in a meeting today, but the union leaders opposed a Board of Inquiry's recommendation for wage increases of 5 percent. The union has demanded 10 percent.

At the same time, the prospect of a simultaneous dock strike loomed at London, Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow and Hull.

The frameup trial of seven dock strike leaders is due to start tomorrow, and a national dockers walkout was seen likely as a protest.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The gold market was closed down on the Paris Bourse today and most stock trading was halted by a one-day "warning strike" of brokers' employees.

Four unions called the strike to support demands for a 15 percent pay increase. The brokers offered 4 percent.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 19. — A dockers strike which has crippled four Swedish ports spread today to the east coast port of Norrköping, where 250 dockers quit work to protest the decision of the Transport Workers Union to expel all members involved in the "wildcat" walkout. More than 3,000 dockers are now out in all ports, including Stockholm.

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An Apprenticeship To Art

(Continued from Yesterday)

Old Kretschman was a German sculptor and an artist of many crafts. His studio was at Franklin and Noble Streets in Philadelphia. I went to work for him in 1891 at the age of ten. It was my first real job.

Kretschman modeled in clay and wax, carved wood and cut stone. He had created many Civil War monuments for Gettysburg and other battlefields. He had also helped Calder build the gigantic statue of William Penn atop the Philadelphia City Hall. When I worked with him most of his sculpture consisted in making bronze bust of the Philadelphia aristocracy, and he also painted their portraits.

Kretschman was getting old, and the most important art piece he did while I was with him was a bas-relief panel of President Lincoln and his Cabinet. It measured about eight feet by ten, and the highest point stood out only five-eighths of an inch above the flat. The panel was eventually rolled in plate glass by a Pittsburgh company and exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair.

The old artist was also an outstanding steel die-sinker. In his craft he acknowledged only one superior, a man who worked in the Federal Mint. Kretschman was sometimes approached by counterfeiters with propositions that he cut steel dies to make false coins, but without avail. Nevertheless, the government kept a sort of friendly check-up on his activities.

He employed his die-sinking ability chiefly to produce memorial medals, for sale at various conventions and celebrations. took me with him to such gatherings in New York, Boston, Washington and other cities to sell souvenir medals on the street, an occupation that filled me with loathing. I liked these trips around the country very much, but the idea of selling anything went a hundred percent against my grain, as it has done throughout my life.

Another of Kretschman's many specialties was electro-plating. This craft was then in its infancy, and Kretschman was one of the cleverest in the country at it. He plated gold, silver, copper and nickel. Once he made a big stir locally by copper-plating a glass wine set, metal plating on glass being at that time practically unknown. Tragically enough for me, I accidentally broke one of the precious glasses, which were six weeks in plating and made to order for a rich Philadelphia family. With characteristic versatility, Kretschman often beautifully engraved his finely plated pieces, engraving being one of his many accomplishments.

Towards the end of my time with him, this clever artist practically gave up his many crafts. He was a bad business man and could not turn his great abilities into dollars and cents. He was finally forced to earn his living by modeling huge teeth,

PAGES from a WORKER'S LIFE

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

a foot high, for the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, to serve as study models for the dental students.

Taking a strong liking to me, Kretschman gave me lessons in all the arts of which he was a master: clay modeling, plaster of paris work, wood carving, stone cutting, drawing and painting, electro-plating, die-sinking, engraving, etc. But I felt no call to a life of art. I wanted to become an industrial worker and was drawn as by a magnet to the shops. So, after three years of it, I left my art job and went to work in a Philadelphia type foundry. When I quit Kretschman I dropped my artistic training as one would discard an unfitting garment. Nor did I afterward ever feel the slightest remorse. I made no mistake in becoming an industrial worker.

Fertilizer

Nearly every industry festers with occupational disease, and these reap a harvest of suffering and death among the workers. I have seen much of workers being ruthlessly ruined in health for the sake of employers' profits. After quitting Kretschman, I worked three years for the American Type Founders Company, where I got myself saturated with lead. Next I got work as a fireman at the Harrison White Lead works in Philadelphia. One department in this plant, where they mixed pulverized lead, was so destructive to health that the workers called it the "death house." The most dangerous work was done by green immigrants, unaware of the menace to their lives.

The other workers used to say that if a man working in the "death house" saved his money diligently he could buy himself a coffin by the time the lead poisoning finished him.

But the most unhealthy conditions I ever experienced were in fertilizer. I worked in this industry during the years 1898-1900, in various plants and localities, as laborer, steam-fitter, fireman, engineer and skilled fertilizer mixer.

One of the most noisome and unhealthy phases of the fertilizer industry was the disposal of city garbage. The plant of the American Reduction Company at West Reading, Pa., was a typical example. In this place some of the garbage was burned in furnaces and the rest was boiled in huge kettles, then dried, mixed and sold for fertilizer.

The plant was indescribably filthy, a menace to the health of its workers and the whole community. Within the place garbage was indiscriminately littered about and allowed to decompose, and I often saw whole sections of the dumping floor a living, creeping carpet of maggots. In summer, when garbage collections were heaviest, the plant was swamped, and hundreds of tons of rotting swill, besprinkled with decaying cats, dogs, etc., was left to fester outside the blazing sun. With the stench, flies and maggots it was a sickening mess. The plant stank to the high heavens for a mile in all directions, and it sent forth millions of filthy, disease-laden flies to endanger the population round about.

Another sweet flower of the fertilizer industry was the disposal of dead animals. I also worked at this, in Wynomissing, Pa. The plant was owned by a veterinarian. This doctor got paid for treating sick horses, cows and pigs, collected fees for removing them when they were dead and, finally, made fat profits in selling their remains to farmers as fertilizer. The workers believed that the old doctor, in tending sick animals, carefully developed his other activities as a remover of dead animals and fertilizer manufacturer. The fertilizer was a glaring fake. It was composed of at least 50 percent yellow clay, and the half dozen brands, differing only in their fancy names, coloring and prices, all came out of the same bin.

In this plant horses and other dead animals were skinned, hacked to pieces, boiled down into tankage, their bones ground, and the whole business mixed with guano, kainit, potash, sheep manure, phosphate rock, lime, clay (especially clay) and other chemicals that go to make up fertilizer. The dead animals in summer were usually in a high stage of "ripeness" when they reached the factory. This plant, with its own special unspeakable smells and unaccountable myriads of flies, outdid in noisomeness, if possible, the West Reading beauty rose garbage plant.

The dead animals were prepared for the boiling tanks by men working in a room filled with stifling steam and crawling with maggots. The horrible odor of the cooking, putrefying flesh would gag a skunk. The men ran grave danger of contracting diseases of which the animals had died. Shortly before my time, one man died from glanders caught from an infected horse. The butcher, although young, was a weakened, sickly man from his disgusting occupation. He was so saturated with the stench that, bathe as he might, he could not get rid of the sickening odor. In the street car people shied away from him as though he had the plague. For his dangerous and unhealthy work he received ten dollars a week and his helpers got seven-fifty.

The machinery in these two plants was quite unprotected, and many workers were mangled

and crippled. At Wyomissing there was an epileptic who should not have been permitted into such a plant, as he would collapse in a fit without a second's warning. But as he worked for almost nothing he was given a job. One day he had a sudden seizure and fell onto a whirling emory wheel. This ground half his face away before he could be rescued.

The most deadly menace to health in the fertilizer industry, however, was the terrible dust. The various grinding mills, mixers, conveyors, baggers and chutes, totally unequipped with ventilators, blowers, covers or other health-protection devices, constantly threw huge clouds of dust into the air. From a distance a plant often appeared to be on fire, with the volume of dust pouring out of the windows and doors. So dense was this dust at times, that, in daylight and with lanterns in our hands, we would stumble into posts and piles of stock while trying

to make our way about. All the plants I worked in were very bad for dust, especially the big factory of Armour & Company in Jacksonville, then the largest in the South.

Most of the fertilizer dust consisted of chemicals highly injurious to health. One dust we particularly feared came from dry bones. The rapidly revolving mills threw out dense clouds of it, much of it doubtlessly germ-laden. It produced heavy chills in the men, and for hours after a bone-grinding they would shiver and shake. Another deadly dust arose from the milling of dry tobacco stems. This dangerous dust produced eye burning, sore throats and violent coughing. The Negro workers dreaded this most of all and called it "Old King Tobacco Dust."

We had no masks to protect ourselves. Some workers used handkerchiefs over their faces, but about the only effect was to incommode breathing. Nose, throat and lung troubles were widespread in the industry. Deaths from tuberculosis were common. After three years of it, I also began to develop tuberculosis. Fortunately, however, I took myself in hand in time. I quit the deadly fertilizer industry and went to sea. Three years of knocking over the world in windjammers finally put me back on my feet again. At the Kremlin hospital in Moscow, thirty years later, physicians X-raying me found traces of healed-over tuberculosis scars.

(Continued Tomorrow)

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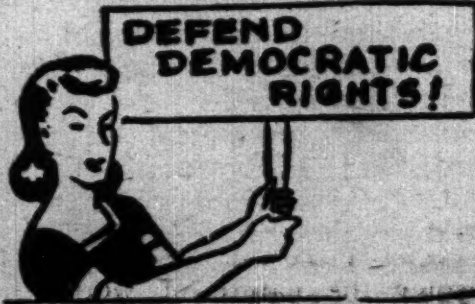
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WOR-Lyle Van
WJZ-Sports
WCBS-Allan Jackson
WQXR-Music to Remember
6:15-WOR-Bob Elson
WCBS-You and the World
WJZ-News, Dorian St. George
WNBC-Answer Man
6:30-WJZ-Norman Brokenshire
WOR-News, Vandeventer
WCBS-Curt Massey
WNBC-Wayne Howell Show
WQXR-Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC-Three Star Extra
WOR-Span Lomas
WCBS-Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC-Symphonette
WJZ-Edwin C. Hill
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WQXR-News; On Stage
7:15-WCBS-Jack Smith Show
WOR-Mutual Newsreel
WJZ-News, Elmer Davis
7:30-WNBC-News of the World
WJZ-Armstrong of the SBI
WCBS-Variety Show
7:35-WNEW-Teddy Wilson and Quintet
7:45-WOR-Kirkman-Goodman Show

WCBS-News

WCBS-News
WCBS-One Man's Family
6:00-WNBC-Calvacade of America
WCBS-Mystery Theatre
WQXR-News
WJZ-Can You Top This?
WOR-Mystery House
6:30-WNBC-Panther Brice Show
WNYC-Music for the Connoisseur
WJZ-I Fly Anything, Drama
WCBS-Mr. and Mrs. North
WOR-Official Detective
9:00-WNBC-Bob Hope
WOR-Heartbeats in the News
WCBS-Life With Luigi
WJZ-America's Town Meeting
9:30-WNBC-Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR-Mysterious Traveler
WCBS-Truth or Consequences
WQXR-Music of Spain
9:45-WJZ-News
10:00-WNBC-Big Town Sketch
WOR-Frank Edwards, Comment
WQXR-Showcase
WJZ-Opera Auditions
WCBS-Rate Your Mate
10:30-WNBC-People Are Funny
WOR-Show Shop
WJZ-John B. Kennedy, Comments
WCBS-Capitol Clock Shows



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Ted Tinsley Says

FAR EASTERN HEADACHE

ARCH FARCH paced the floor and muttered to himself. Edna glanced at him from time to time as she stacked the breakfast dishes. Finally she said, "You'd better get going, Arch. It's late."

Arch paced. "I'm disturbed," he said. "Something's worrying me."

"What?" asked Edna.

"Vietnam," said Arch, "that country in Asia whose government we are aiding in order to protect democracy and the western way of life."

Edna shrugged. "If we're aiding it, everything's taken care of, so you can get your hat and go to work."

"No!" cried Arch, clapping his hands behind his back. "The Viet-Nam premier is having trouble organizing a new cabinet. He's been trying for a month! How can I work with this on my mind?"

"The premier's been trying for a month, and no dice?"

"No dice."

"What seems to be the trouble?"

"It is," said Arch, "a very complicated case of democracy."

"I have noticed," said Edna, scraping the egg from a plate, "that Truman specializes in complicated cases of democracy."

"Before this crisis," said Arch, still pacing the floor, "Bao Dai and the French government appointed the cabinet."

"Sort of like a general election," said Edna, "only without votes."

"That's it exactly," agreed Arch. "It is an advanced democracy. But now Bao Dai is having trouble. He is opposed to a cabinet with authority, so no one wants to serve." Arch furrowed his brow. "This makes a serious problem."

"The trouble is," said Edna, "that the people of Viet-Nam do not seem to realize that Bao Dai is the voice of the people of Viet-Nam. They seem to feel that the People's Government of Viet-Nam is the people's government."

"They need education," muttered Arch.

"Well, is there an assembly or a parliament or something like that in Bao Dai's Viet-Nam?"

"Not exactly," admitted Arch. "But Bao Dai recently said that the people should have the right to elect an assembly."

"When?" asked Edna. "Not now?"

"That's right. Not now."

"O! It's a not-now democracy!"

"The big problem now," said Arch, "is the cabinet. The French say the cabinet should have real responsibility, but Bao Dai should have complete authority."

"Tell me," said Edna, "when are the people of Viet-Nam going to pick a Chief of State for France?"

"O, that wouldn't be at all democratic," said Arch. "But things will come out all right. The paper says that if the premier succeeds in organizing a new government, it will be pretty much the same as the old one."

"Is that good?"

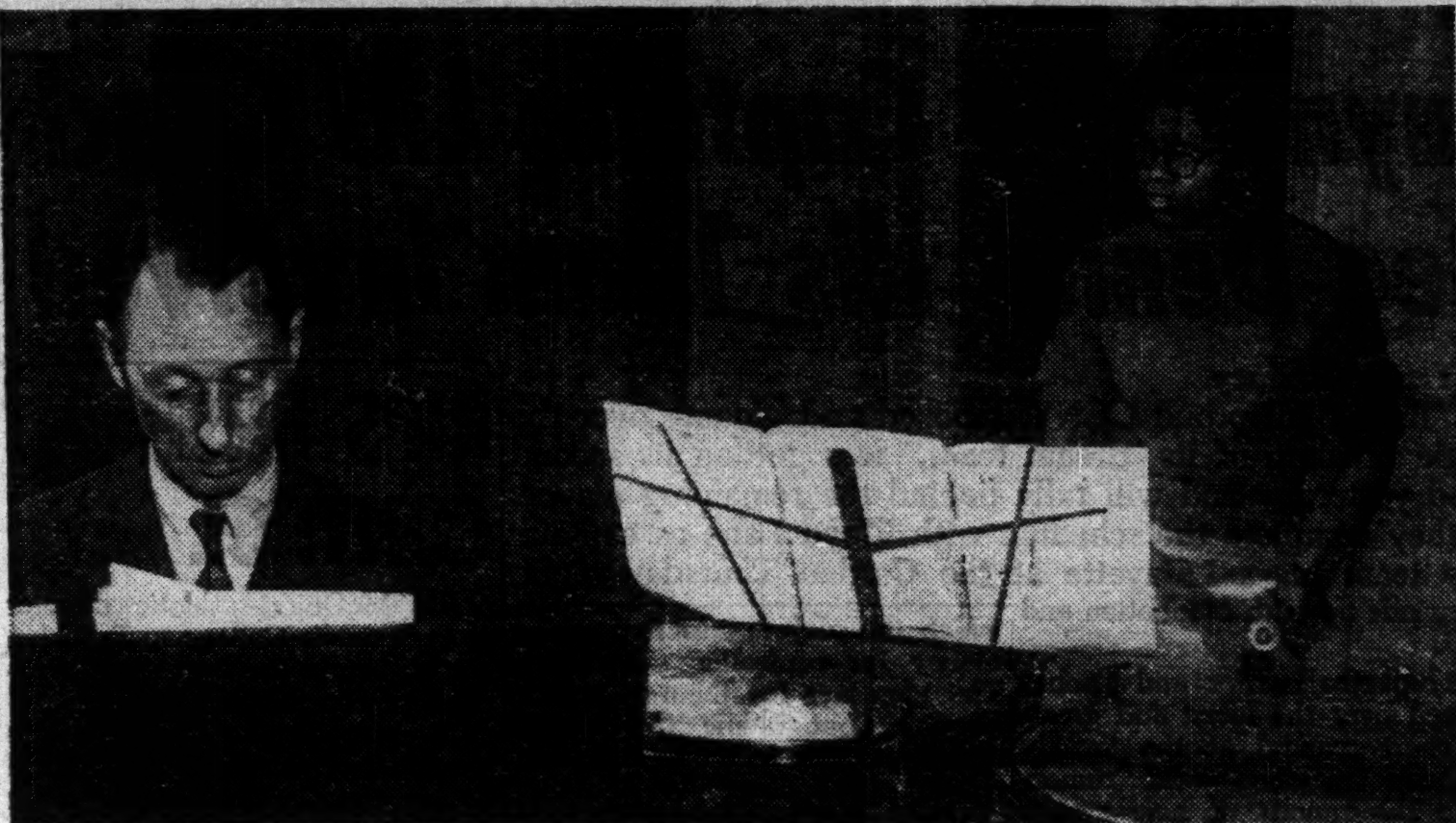
"Sure," said Arch. "We're defending the old one. It must be because it's democratic." Arch put on his hat. "I guess we will have to send a representative to Viet-Nam to acquaint the people with democracy." He started for the door. "I sometimes shudder to think what would happen if there were no Bao Dai."

"That's no problem," said Edna. "The French government would consult with Acheson and appoint a new democratic leader for Viet-Nam."

"Democracy is so complex," muttered Arch as he started off.

"Don't work too hard," called Edna, with a patient sigh.

CONCERT FOR NEGRO HISTORY WEEK



ELAYNE JONES, gifted young Negro Timpani player and Carroll Hollister, noted pianist, who performed Alexander Tscherepnine's unique composition, Sonatina for Timpani and Piano at a Negro History Week concert at the Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74 St. last Sunday afternoon. Miss Jones, at only 23 years of age, lays claim to the distinction of being the only Negro woman in the United States who has made timpani playing her profession.

A Cultural Tribute to 3 World National Groups

By Harold Cruse

This year's Negro History Week programs have revealed a more profound appreciation and understanding of the cultural aspects of Negro history and traditions.

Notable, in this regard, is the production written and directed by Al Moss and Lawrence Gellert, and staged at People's Drama Theater on February 11. In its conception, this production of songs, dances, dramatic narrative and poetry, depicted the history and traditions of three world national groups, Negroes in America, Jewish people and the Chinese.

Participating artists were Charles Riley, Al Moss, and Mort Freeman, singers; Edith Segal and Chao-li-Chi, dancers.

These artists performed in songs and dances which unfolded before a large audience as well conceived motifs, varied but related, against the background of a deeply moving recitative in the resonant voice of Frank Silvera as narrator.

Here was an experience in dramatic creativeness which the progressive cultural groups could well study and develop. Here is a technique in form and content which can meet the burning need of reaching large audiences anywhere with a cultural and political message. The creators of this production deserve much applause.

For Negro History Week



AL MOSS
At the Piano

Mike Gold Talks About 'Candy Story'

By Michael Gold

(Michael Gold is a member of the Board of New Playwrights Inc., producers of Candy Story, Barnard Rubin's new play. Workers groups are already arranging benefit performances of the play which has its premiere at the Czechoslovak Workers House, 347 E. 72 St., Friday night, Feb. 23. For further details call RH 4-9273.)

LET'S ALL BE PROUD of our proletarian theatre in America. It has amazing faith and vitality, though it's been wrecked a dozen times by red-baiters, Trotskyists, formalists, Browder opportunists, and government finger-men.

Anyone who has seen a performance of Longitude 49, or just a Little Simple or Nat Turner must feel as I do that proletarian theatre is really startling on a renaissance.

Barnard Rubin is one of the rugged optimists now engaged in building a new palace of proletarian culture on the slopes of the fuming capitalist volcano.

He's been manager, scene shifter, producer, errand boy and hard-core organizer of the New Playwrights Theatre. Now he has turned playwright. I have read his "Candy Story," and believe it has all the makings of another proletarian success, like "Longitude," or "Nat Turner."

WORKERS' ART can grow only out of workingclass life and experience. You can't invent the material or fake the values. Barney Rubin has a rich background of proletarian experience. His play is as authentic as a line of pickets eating hot dogs as they march.

Barney went through a N. Y. high school, then passed a year at CCNY. Then worked for a liv-

ing, from one lousy underpaid job to another, as New York boys usually do. Once in Rockaway he worked beside an old Italian housepainter who woke his mind, who educated him in Marxism.

Life was different from then on, as had been the case with another young Barney named Shaw. In 1937, a year and a half after he joined the Communist Party, our own Barney volunteered for Spain. He fought as a rifleman, was in some of the biggest and most tragic battles, such as Jarama and Brunete. He returned to the USA, went out as an organizer to the steel regions of western Pennsylvania.

He worked in a steel mill for years, helped organize the CIO steel union, then was indicted on one of the usual frameup charges—this time it was "falsifying" election petitions. The case was a sensational one, and dragged for years. But the war changed the atmosphere, labor was stronger, the case was dropped.

Barney volunteered for the army. He fought as a machine gunner for almost two years in the Pacific battles. Then he was assigned to be his outfit's correspondent for "Stars and Stripes," U. S. army daily published in Tokyo.

SOON, BARNEY became a columnist on that paper, and its most popular writer. He made himself a specialist on Japanese history, customs, politics and economics.

He fought against the typical racism of American soldiers. Also he enlightened them on the Mikado. The army officials were always telling the soldiers that the

Mikado was very necessary to the occupation. The people still adored him as divine, etc., etc.

Barney went to a mass meeting of Japanese farmers and reported in his column how they had passed a resolution condemning the Mikado for his war-making. Barney dug up the secret minutes of the Japanese General Staff and proved the Mikado had been present at all the meetings, including the one that planned the attack on Pearl Harbor. He was a war criminal, said Barney, and should be punished.

AT THIS POINT the enterprising soldier-columnist ran smack into the Deity who is known as General MacArthur.

The Lord was cooking up his dirty deals with Japanese finance and the Mikado was needed for a sacred patriotic curtain. Anyway, Barney was fired. The staff of the Stars and Stripes resigned in protest. They were soldiers, under military law, and it was a brave thing to do. All the foreign correspondents of the big newspaper syndicates stood behind Barney. All this support and publicity saved him from a court martial and possible decades in a forgotten army dungeon.

Barney went to work in the Seaville brass mill in Waterbury. He actively helped organize the Brass Valley for the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union. After some years, he resumed journalism, came on the Daily Worker staff.

ALL READERS will remember his Broadway Beat column, and then his work as editor of the cultural page. I think he did a remarkable piece of work here. Grasping the nature of working-

class journalism, he wasn't content to be a mere recorder of events, but tried to make of his page an organizer and creative force in the cultural movement.

He lectured often on Socialist Realism, and once had a young seaman read extracts from his play, so as to demonstrate what socialist realism looked like. The author was Herb Tank, the play "Longitude 49." The audience cheered the play, and soon Herb and Barney were at the head of a movement to produce it.

It was done at a cost of about \$200. Out of this grew the New Playwright's Theatre. On about \$800 of borrowed money Barney has produced two plays and is in the middle of a third. All debts are paid off, actors and playwrights have received some payments, the rent is in the clear. As one who has known the worries of running such a theatre in the past, I claim that Barney Rubin is a greater impresario than Morris Gest or Oscar Hammerstein. They would have given up a thousand years ago.

BARNEY RUBIN is one of those big-chested, big-shouldered, short and big-bellied fellows with a lust for life, a Rabelais-figure with a laugh that sets the lamps swinging. He is brash, enthusiastic, unquenchably optimistic, loyal, daring and always creative. Though I may be prejudiced in Barney's favor, if I know anything about New York workers and their girls,

they will love his new play, which is a rich, rare New York humor, along with its serious side. The play tells the story of a strike against a big chain drug-cigar store, such as Local 65 heroes have often conducted. It contrasts the militant workers with the gray, crushed petty-bourgeoisie candy store couple whom the chain store is also menacing. There is pathos, beauty and rugged proletarian humor.

ON THE BOARD of Directors of the New Playwright's Theatre are Alice Childress, that wonderful new voice of Negro struggle, and Howard Fast, Herb Tank, Frank Silvera, Herb Armstrong and myself. At a meeting where we were discussing Barney's script he said:

"Sure, there's quite a string of wisecracks in my play. But that's the language of the New York workers, I believe. They don't talk in parables or anecdotes, as Abe Lincoln's neighbors did. It's flash, flash and quick wisecrack. I never appreciated this New York idiom so much till I heard it in Spain. Many of the Lincoln Brigaders were New York youth, under fire, in pain, grief and struggle, they kept on with their wisecracking. It made you feel the greatness behind the gags. I hope I have got some of this spirit into my play."

Critic M. Gold thinks he has.

"Exciting"—DW "Powerful"—H. Tr. B.
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CCNY Team to Carry On--Holman

Layne New Captain; LIU Coach Bee Denies His Team Involved

By Lester Rodney

Basketball proud CCNY, shocked and gloomy over the tragic breakup of its "dream team," was getting its second wind yesterday and will rally behind the remaining players as they complete the schedule with Floyd Lane as captain. The team plays Lafayette at the Garden Thursday night, and winds up with Manhattan and NYU.

As basketball writers and coaches chewed over the latest and greatest court scandal at the weekly luncheon meeting, wild rumors made the rounds of new arrests coming. LIU Coach Clair Bee, in an angry speech, assailed the story that members of his team were under questioning and said that he believed in his boys. LIU has not lost on the Garden floor this season, and plays Cincinnati on Thursday night.

City College announced the suspension from school of Ed Roman, Ed Warner and Al Roth, and NYU dropped Connie Schaaf. All are out on bail. Warner turned over to police \$3,050 received by the fixers. Eddie Gard, former LIU player who was the "go-between," was still in custody.

In a short speech at the writers' luncheon, Sam Winograd, former CCNY star under Holman and now director of athletics, said "Don't sell CCNY short because of this." He added, "This seems to be a bad time for the youth of our country." He bitterly assailed the newspaper practice of prominently displaying the gamblers' "point spread" on the games.

In this connection, the New York Post yesterday belatedly announced that it would discontinue its practice of featuring the gamblers' odds which was direct and cynical inducement to gambling and helped create the cynical atmosphere in which young players succumbed to bribes.

IN AN OFFICIAL statement, Dr. Harry S. Wright, president of CCNY indicated that the school was considering the question of where to play its games in future seasons. However, Winograd said at the writers' meeting that the Garden was needed to accommodate the students and alumni who wanted to see the team. The CCNY gym only seats a few hundred.

Nowhere in the official statement by Dr. Wright was there any condemnation of the sordid atmosphere and cynical emphasis on money and betting which sets the stage for the corruption of the youngsters who succumb.

Clair Bee, in an impassioned speech on what sports meant to him since he was a kid in a West Virginia coal mine town, said this emphasis on money and "point spreads" confounded him. He said the situation was "dangerous and fearful," and that if the values of true sportsmanship are corrupted, "I for one, who have no other vocation and wouldn't have my heart in any other am terribly shocked and wouldn't know what to make of it."

"I walked up to every one of my players this morning and asked them if they had anything to do with any of this. They told me no, and that's good enough for me."

Asa Bushnell of the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association and head of the Invitation Tourney committee implied that if CCNY were now ruled out as an entrant it was only because the team would no longer be good enough to rate with three of its stars gone and not as a penalty against the other players. Roman, Warner and Roth were all sophomore regulars on the team that swept through a historic tourney double win last year.

CCNY lost the three games in

which the players admitted taking money for controlling the score. The idea was for them to win if possible, but below the margin their team was favored. However, they lost all three, to Missouri, Arizona and Boston College. In the Arizona game Roman was City's high scorer with 19 points. When he was fouled out of the game with City trailing and five minutes to go, he stormed at the referee and seemed very much upset. This would either indicate that the 6-6 star, a brilliant A student, was a "great actor," or more likely that he was disturbed that the game had gotten out of hand and wanted at least for his team to win, even if by less than the "point spread."

Holman, visibly very much upset, had little to say. "You all know what basketball means to our school and our kids," he said. "The gloom is terrific on the campus. But we're having a mass meeting and pep rally tomorrow. I had the honor to appoint Floyd Lane our new captain, and with Cohen, Nadel, Smith and Holmstrom we'll take the floor and do our best against Lafayette. When I get to the microphone I'm going to urge everyone to back up the boys."

Ironically, City played one of its greatest games at Philadelphia Saturday night, setting several scoring records for Convention Hall in walloping Temple. Temple coach Josh Cody yesterday commented, "They looked like real champs against us. It's a shame and a sickening thing to hear about." Then the Temple coach added a profound comment which can well serve as the key to the tragic event: "It's no excuse, but the boys are young and impressionable, and might accept money more easily when they know that so many people higher up in the world accept graft."

NYU vs St. J; Brasco Plays

With the shadow of the latest and greatest scandal hanging heavy over the arena, the "show will go on" at Madison Square Garden tonight when NYU meet St. Johns in their annual inter-city traditional. In the opener, Manhattan lays its tourney hopes on the line against LaSalle of Philly.

Connie Schaaf, of course, is off the NYU team and suspended from school till further notice. Soph Solomon will start along with Becker, Brasco, Seeman and Bunt. Brasco is guilty of "an error of judgement" in not reporting Schaaf's attempt to involve him in "dumping" a game, is the view of NYU authorities, but he is "in the clear."

Robeson to Be Guest at Fur Fete

Paul Robeson will be the guest of honor at the Negro History Month Cultural Festival and Dance sponsored by the Furriers Joint Council of New York and the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. The affair will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Diplomat, 43 Street and Sixth Avenue, New York. The program includes the Katherine Dunham Dancers, and selected scenes from "Just a Little Simple."

RIPS IRISH CONTROL

Bill McGuire, athletic director of St. Francis College in Brooklyn got up before the Basketball Writers luncheon to speak his piece:

"I don't say the Garden causes gambling or these scandals. But I do say the Garden has too much authority over college basketball in New York. The schools cannot make its own schedules. We don't play in the Garden. And we have a great deal of trouble scheduling teams which do. In the Garden contracts is a clause that says a visiting team coming to the Garden cannot team on another night within 100 miles of the Garden. I have correspondence in my files to prove this."

"I don't think Ned Irish should have the control he does."

Daily Worker Weekly Ratings

- 1-KENTUCKY, 21-1.
 - 2-OKLAHOMA A & M, 23-1.
 - 3-INDIANA, 15-2.
 - 4-KANSAS STATE, 17-3.
 - 5-ST. JOHNS, 19-3.
 - 6-LIU, 19-4.
 - 7-COLUMBIA, 17-0.
 - 8-BRADLEY, 24-4.
 - 9-N. CAROLINA STATE, 23-4.
 - 10-CINCINNATI, 13-2.
- SECOND TEN
- 11-Brigham Young, 21-5.
 - 12-St. Louis, 19-5.
 - 13-Illinois, 15-3.
 - 14-U. S. C., 19-3.
 - 15-Arizona, 20-4.
 - 16-Manhattan, 16-4.
 - 17-Beloit, 16-3.
 - 18-NYU, 10-3.
 - 19-Washington, 17-4.
 - 20-Villanova, 18-4.

'INCREDIBLE'

... MISSOURI

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 19 (UP). —Coach Wilbur (Sparky) Stalcup of the University of Missouri, which upset City College of New York early this season, said today that charges the basketball game was "thrown" were "incredible."

Stalcup said he and his coaching staff have looked at movies of the game "at least a dozen times."

"I don't recall any part of the game, or any special movement . . . that would tend to indicate the game was being thrown," he said.

Stalcup said there "was a minimum of bad passes" in the game.

3 LIU STARS QUIZZED

Three L.I.U. stars were questioned by the District Attorney last night amid reports that the bribery scandal would spread to other schools.

Sherman White, Adolph Bigos and Leroy Smith were ushered into the D.A.'s office for questioning some 24 hours after the arrest of six men — including three star C.C.N.Y. players — on bribery charges.

District Attorney Frank Hogan said, however, "No inference or deduction is to be drawn from their (the three L.I.U. men) presence in the District Attorney's office."

Sports

New York, Tuesday, February 20, 1951

Dodgers Arrive; Lockman at 1st

VERO BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19 (UP). —Serenaded by the Vero Beach High School band and about 200 curious onlookers, the Brooklyn Dodger party from New York received a royal greeting today as it arrived for the opening of spring baseball training.

However, when it was learned that manager Charlie Dressen and his coaches were not on the train and due by air two hours later, the band had to go through its act again at the airport.

Most of the batterymen and outfielder Gene Hermanski were on hand tonight and ready for the first drill tomorrow. Dressen was particularly interested in the fine appearance of pitchers Don Newcombe and Roy Campanella, who have been working out at Hot Springs, Ark. Newcombe lost five

pounds to a neat 244, which he claims is only four pounds above his pitching weight.

SANFORD, Fla., Feb. 19 (UP). —Whitey Lockman was shifted from the outfield to first base today as 21 "early bird" New York Giants went through a two-hour workout under manager Leo Durocher.

"I think I can play first base, but I'm not sure," said Lockman, who looked good in his workout at the new position. Monte Irvin was moved to left field in place of Lockman.

The first casualty of the spring training season was shortstop Rudy Rufer, who suffered a slight cut over his right eye when hit by a hopping ground ball.

Trenton

(Continued from Page 3)

right to examine all police photo negatives.

The six defendants, seated in two rows, watched with interest as their attorneys continued the fight for possession of evidence that could prove their innocence. They are Collis English, 26-year-old Navy veteran; McKinley Forrest, 38, brother-in-law of English; John McKenzie, 27; Ralph Cooper, 26, James Thorpe, 27, and Horace Wilson, 40.

For two hours this morning defense counsel fought fruitlessly against the stubborn resistance of the assistant prosecutor, for the right to examine police records which might expose the frame-up of their clients. They drew from Detective Donald S. Poff the admission that "maybe ten reports" were made and that these were now in the prosecutor's office.

Poff, along with Detective Lieut. William Stanley, did all of the preliminary police investigation in the Horner murder case. Upon defense counsel's angry insistence, Lawton turned over to the court two of these reports—one dated May 12, 1948 and the other March 9, 1948.

Judge Smalley, after reading these, denied defense counsels the right to examine "now" but said that the matter could be reopened once the actual trial started.

With Poff on the stand, Pelletteiri sought by questioning to identify a report said to have been made by Poff and Stanley on Feb. 16 or 17, 1948, in which they expressed doubt as to the guilt or innocence of one or more of the defendants. Lawton objected to the question and asked the court to instruct defense counsel against asking such questions.

Pelletiere, jumping to his feet, declared that he was "mortified that the prosecutor should insult and humiliate me. . . ." He said Lawton had promised him in the presence of other defense counsels to have all documents in court today, including the one he sought to identify.

Lawton denied weakly that he made such a promise. Thereupon

Pelletiere called Clifford R. Moore, a defense attorney, to the stand to challenge the truthfulness of the prosecutor.

With tension mounting as Pelletteiri asked Moore his first question, the judge intervened by extracting from Lawton a further promise to produce the disputed documents.

Before withdrawing Moore from the stand, Pelletteiri faced Lawton and declared agitatedly "I'm tired of being lulled to sleep by the prosecutor. . . . There is suppression, or a deliberate attempt to prevent us from seeing a document" which might point to the innocence of the defendants.

The pre-trial hearing on the defense subpoena will continue in Mercer County Courthouse here tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Musmanno

(Continued from Page 2)

ous speech, comparing Communist working class leaders to "counterfeits," etc.

ADMITS REBUKE

He finally had to identify a certified copy of the Supreme Court's rebuke, denouncing the padlocking as a "continuing wrong" against the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania. This rebuke did not prevent Musmanno from proceeding with the frameup. Six weeks later he persuaded district attorney William C. Rahauser to get the Grand Jury to indict three Communists on "sedition" charges. Rahauser had previously rejected demands for indictments of a political party. He would have to have evidence of "acts of violence," he told the press.

The three defendants are Steve Nelson, chairman of the Western Pennsylvania CP; Andy Onda, Communist organizer, and James Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

Musmanno told the jury he had Dolsen indicted on the theory that he was a "distorter" of news in his dispatches to the Daily Worker.

Dolsen was accurately reporting the development of the peace movement in Western Pennsylvania when indicted. Musmanno calls this peace movement "seditious."

35,000 Soviet Railmen Get New Apartments

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (Telepress).—More than 35,000 Soviet railway workers moved into newly built apartments last year. Altogether 152 technical schools for vocational training of railwaymen and 97 recreation homes and workers clubs have been opened.